The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1896. NO. 18

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.		P. M.
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	8.23	12.25	.....	4.40
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.10	11.30	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville		8.23	11.40	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville.....	3.24	8.27	11.44	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.45	11.59	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.15	12.21	4.35	6.02	11.06
Millerstown.		9.25	.....	.....	6.11	.....
Thompsontown		9.36	.....	.....	6.21	.....
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.54	.....	.....	6.38	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.00	12.53	5.07	6.43	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.23	1.10	5.27	7.07	11.58
McVeytown....	5.20	10.48	1.27	.....	7.30	.....
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.10	.....	.....	7.50	.....
Mount Union...	5.42	11.16	1.46	6.08	7.56	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.23	.....	.....	8.02	.....
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.42	2.04	6.27	8.20	12.55
Petersburg	6 21	11.57	2.18	.....	8.33	.....
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.23	2.44	h	8.56	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	12.30	2.50	7.04	9.02	1.32
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.51	3.08	7.23	9.20	.....
Altoona.....	7.40	1.10	3.25	7.40	9.35	2.00
Pittsburg.....	12.10	6.05	7.20	11.30	2.00	5.30
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.26	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.45	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.50	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.15	7.06	
Huntingdon....5.10		8.30	12.35	3.30	7.20	10.12
Mapleton. 5.25		8.47		3.48	7.35	
Mt. Union.....5.31		8.53		3.56	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...5.36		8.58		4.02	7.46	
McVeytown....5.53		9.15		4.23	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....6.15		9.35	1.33	4.50	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....6.36		9.55	1.50	5.15	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....6.42		9.59		5.20	8.52	
Thompsontown6.57		10.14		5.38	9.07	
Millerstown. ...7.06		10.22		5.48	9.16	
Newport 7.15		10.32		6.00	9.26	
Duncannon.....7.39		10.54		6.26	9.50	
Marysville 7.54		11.07		6.42	10.04	
Rockville. 7.58		11.12		6.48		
Harrisburg.....8.10		11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore2.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington....	1,25	*4.10	7.30			
Philadelphia...	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York.....	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.28 A. M. and 3.25 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.35 and 7.25 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 5.30 a. m., on Monday, May 18, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	Mail, No.3	Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 6.	Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a,m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 48	6 20	Robertsdale	11 37	6 39	2 58
1 24	9 00	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	2 46
1 36	9 12	6 44	Cole's	11 11	6 15	2 34
2 04	9 38	7 10	Saltillo	10 41	5 34	1 54
2 11	9 45	7 17	Three Springs	10 33	5 27	1 47
2 23	9 57	7 29	*Beersville	10 21	5 15	1 35
2 36	10 09	7 43	Rockhill	9 55	4 53	1 23
2 51	10 24	7 58	Shirley	9 40	4 38	1 08
2 58	10 31	8 05	*Augh. Mills	9 32	4 31	1 01
3 13	10 46	8 20	Mount Union	9 20	4 16	12 46

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.35, a. m., Cooks 7.47, Coles 7.59, Saltillo 8.24, Three Springs 8.32, Beersville 8.44, arrives at Rockhill 8.56.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.52, Beersville 6.02, arrives at Rockhill 6.14.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.45 a. m., Beersville 6.55, Three Springs 7.17, Saltillo 7.24, Coles 7.59, Cooks 8.11, arrives at Robertsdale 8.23.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Rockhill 12.22 p. m., Beersville 12.34, Three Springs 12.46, Saltillo 12.53, Coles 1.36, Cooks 1.46, arrives at Robertsdale 1.56.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Robertsdale 3.08 p. m., Cooks 3.20, Coles 3.32, Saltillo 3.57, Three Springs 4.04, Beersville 4.16, arrives at Rockhill 4.28.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	10 00	L Rockhill A	9 05	5 05
5 53	9 53	*Blacklog	9 12	5 12
5 45	9 45	*Cedar Rock	9 20	5 20
5 41	9 41	*Locke Vall'y	9 24	5 24
5 35	9 35	*Shade Gap	9 30	5 30
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

Trains 7, 8, 9, 10 carry passengers when run.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent

MR. BOWSER'S SOFT SOAP.

What is on your mind this evening? asked Mrs. Bowser after she had cleared away the supper dishes and Farmer Bowser sat on the back door steps, smoking his pipe and keeping very quiet.

Soft soap, he briefly replied.

What do you mean?

Mrs. Bowser, he replied, as he turned on her, we have rented this farm for the summer.

Yes.

We have had our experience with hogs, hens, cows, sheep, plowing and mowing. To finish out the romance we ought to make soft soap. Every farmer makes his own, you know.

But you know how soft soap is made, don't you? she queried.

Very likely. I've helped mother to make millions of it. In fact, the day you were born I was making soft soap.

You must have soap grease, she suggested.

Not necessarily.

And lye. We should have to have a leech to get our lye, and I haven't saved any soap grease.

"That's the old fashioned way," said Mr. Bowser. Here in this box s all we want to make soap with. I got the stuff at a hardware store to-day. You filll your kettle with water, put in the ingredients and start the fire, and when the soap is made you send chunks of it around to your friends tied up with fancy ribbons."

"Perhaps it'll work," she said in doubtful tones.

"It's got to work. The man warranted it to make soap in one hour. There's an old kettle down in the barn, and I'll get it up and start a fire."

"Just—just what object would it be to make soft soap?" asked Mrs. Bowser, as she got up.

"What object? What was our object in taking this farm for the summer? What's the object of living? You talk mighty queer for a woman who is sent out in the country for the benefit of her health! In the first place, it will remind us of a gypsy campfire and weave a sort of halo about our position. In the second place, we want soft soap for a cow's heel.

"I never heard of soft soap for a cow's heel."

"Didn't you? There are lots of things in this cold and cruel world that you never heard of. Before I was 10 years old I had learned that soft soaping a cow's feet helped her to increase her gait by 50 per cent. You rake some chips together and I'll bring up the kettle."

Mrs. Bowser wasn't at all enthusiastic, knowing that consequences were sure to follow, but she helped to hoist the kettle up on some stones and start a fire. Mr. Bowser brought the water from the well, shook in his ingredients, and presently the twilight fell, and his gypsy camp fire was lighting up the back yard like a beacon.

"Now, this is what I call romantic! exclaimed Mr. Bowser, as he sat down on the ground near the fire and looked around with a smile. Mrs. Bowser, think of the hot and crowded city—the bricks and cobblestones—the sufferings of the people who can't get away!

Mrs. Bowser withdrew, and for an hour Mr. Bowser attended the fire in the most faithful manner. The man had warranted soft soap in 60 minutes, but at the end of that time the stuff in the kettle was foaming away as at first. Mrs. Bowser strolled around to have a look and to say:

I don't believe you'll make soft soap out of that stuff.

What you don't believe would fill a big book, sulkily answered Mr. Bowser. I think it needs salt.

Whoever heard of salt in soft soap?

I have, and I'm going to put some in. We always used salt to solidify it.

Mr. Bowser got a bowl of salt and threw it in, but the only effect was to make more foam. He went back to the house for more, but changed his mind and brought out a box of ginger, a cup of white sugar and a package of corn starch and chucked them in one after another.

That will be a curious brand of soap, said Mrs. Bowser, as she watched the proceedings.

Mr. Bowser turned on her and pointed to the doorstep. He got his mad up and was dangerous. She retired, and he brought another pail of water, and increased the fire. He suddenly remembered of reading that old boots were good things in making soft soap, and having noticed a barrel of them in the wood shed, he went after and brought out three pairs and dropped them into the kettle. When the contents had been boiling for another hour Mrs. Bowser suggested that it was bedtime, and that he had all the next day to experiment in, but he drew himself up stiffly and replied:

If it's bedtime then go to bed! I set out to make soft soap, and I'll make it if I have to stay awake for two weeks!

When she had gone in he bethought him that his mother used to use a sassafras stick in stirring the contents of the soap kettle. He didn't know sassafras from rosewood, but taking another trip trop to the kitchen and pantry, he carried out a bath brick, a box of stove polish, a loaf of bread and three nutmegs, and these things went into the kettle to keep the old boots company. Ten minutes later he added a dozen potatoes, and a little later he chucked in an old straw hat from the stock in the woodshed. He was no nearer soap than when the fire was first lighted, and as he realized this he flung an old paint keg in on top of all and muttered to himself:

By the beard of my father, but I'll have soap or death! If she doesn't come in 15 minutes more!

She didn't. The smell had got to be like the odors of three glue factories condensed and put up in original packages, and Mr. Bowser had worked faithfully for three long hours in smoke and heat. All of a sudden he rushed in and kicked the kettle off the fire and overturned it, and then, seizing an ax, he hammered away until the vessel was in fragments. Ten minutes later in coming to bed awakened Mrs. Bowser, who sleepily queried?

Well, how's your soap?

Not a word, woman—not a word! hoarsely replied Mr. Bowser.

But what's the matter?

Never you mind; I understand what has happened, and to-morrow morning we'll have a talk and arrange matters. Long ago I warned you that you were driving me to the dead line. That line has been reached at last, and it only remains to arrange the parting—the parting, Mrs. Bowser! Not a word—not a lisp—no excuses! You were determined that I shouldn't make soft soap, and to baffle me you wilfully and maliciously—

But Mrs. Bowser was asleep and smiling as she slumbered.

—Mrs. Rhodie Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhœa set in. She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial but got no relief. She then sent to me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhœa but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy. —Mrs. Mary Sibley, Sidney, Mich. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Monkeys as Gold Miners.

Captain E. Moss, who has just returned to London from the Transvaal, tells the story of the monkeys who work for him in the mines. "I have 24 monkeys," said he, "employed about my mines. They do the work of seven able bodied men, and it is no reflection upon human laborers to say that they do a class of work a man cannot do as well as they. In many instances they lend valuable aid where a man is useless. They gather up the small pieces of quartz that would be passed unnoticed by the working men, and pile them up in little heaps that can easily be gathered up in a shovel and thrown into the mill. They are exceedingly adept at catching the little particles, and their sharp eyes never escape the very things the human eye would pass. When I went digging gold I had two monkeys that were exceedingly interesting pets. They were constantly following me about the mines, and one day I noticed they were busily engaged in gathering up little bits of quartz and putting them in piles; they seemed to enjoy the labor very much and would go to the mines every morning and work there during the day. It did not take me long to learn their value as laborers, and I decided to procure more. So I immediately procured a number, and now have two dozen working daily in and about the mines. It is exceedingly interesting to watch my two pet monkeys teach the new ones how to work, and still stranger to see how the newcomers take to it. They work just as they please, sometimes going down into the mines when they have cleared up all the debris on the outside. They live and work together without quarreling any more than men do. They are quite methodical in their habits, and go to work and finish up in the same manner as human beings would do under similar circumstances."—Boston Evening *Transcript*.

Your Boy Wont Live a Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill St., South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had Lung trouble, following Typhoid Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy wont live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for Lung trouble. Trial bottles Free at B. O'Connor & Sons

What it Costs.

There are very few people who have any idea of the enormous cost of building and maintaining a railroad. Take the single item of steel alone and the cost of laying the rails appears immense when it is computed. It has been said that if the Pennsylvania system had for some cause to be rebuilt with new steel the cost would bankrupt the company, which is the richest railroad corporation on earth. A little figuring in that direction would show what it would cost to relay the lines of that great system with new steel. There are 5,280 feet to the mile and to lay one mile of single track with rails eighty pounds to the yard would require 140,000 pounds for one side alone, or 141 tons and 1,600 pounds for the single mile of the single track. For simplicity we will estimate that 142 tons 80 pounds to the yard rails will suffice for a mile of single track. Rails are now selling for $28 a ton; so for one mile the cost would be $2,948. Including fourth track, sidings, etc., it is safe to state that the Pennsylvania system has at least 3,500 miles of double track. Granting that this estimate is approximately correct, it would then require 934,000 tons of rails to relay that amount of track, the cost of this steel would be $27,832,000. If the straps, bolts, switches and tie plates are to be considered, the total cost of iron and steel alone for 3,500 miles of track would exceed $40,000,000; and if to this we add the labor cost, the sum would be swelled to at least $50,000,000. And if we were to add the cost of ties to the above figures we would see that it is no small amount to build and maintain a railroad in good condition. On most of the main lines of the Pennsylvania system there are about fourteen ties to each thirty foot rail. This means that there are 2,464 ties to the mile, or, in other words, there are on the 3,500 miles of Pennsylvania double track, 17,248,000 ties, worth fifty cents each, or with a total valuation of $8,624,000, which added to the rail account, makes the total cost of 3,500 miles of double track.

Teachers' Examinations for Huntingdon County--1896.

Warrior's Mark, July 29; Shaffersville, 30; Petersburg, 31; Neff's Mills, August 1; Saulsburg, 3; McAlevey's Fort, 4; Cornpropst's Mills, 5; Centre Union, 6; Shirleysburg, 7; Orbisonia, 8; Three Springs, 10; Maddensville, 11; Shade Gap, 12; Richvale, 13; Huntingdon, (Special) Aug. 28.

NOTES.

1. Examinations will begin at 8.30 A.M.

2. The Secretary will kindly see that the room in which examination is to be held is open and in suitable condition for work.

3. Applicants from other counties will present a certificate from their own Co. Supt. before entering the class.

4. Strangers to the Superintendent will present a certificate as to good moral character.

5. It is requested that Directors be present and co-operate with the Superintendent.

6. All patrons and teachers interested in the work are cordially welcomed to the examinations; but it ought to be generally known that these are not places of amusement, consequently crowds should not gather for that purpose.

S. G. RUDY, County Superintendent.

Huntingdon, Pa., July 9, 1896.

—Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds, croup and whooping cough. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

When We Grow Old.

There's much to cheer in well-spent lives—
and yet,
When we grow old,
Somehow 'round sunniest scenes will cling
regret,
When we grow old.
As years accumulate, there seems an air
Of something lacking, strangely cold and
bare: —
O lessen'd circle and O vacant chair,
When we grow old!

The lack of sympathy makes living drear,
When we grow old!
If we could oftener feel its precious cheer,
We force content—our hearts on other
days,
We smile—with thoughts beyond the starry
ways;
O the long waiting for some absent face,
When we grow old!
Will T. Hale in Commercial-Appeal.

STORY OF A POTATO.

Mlle. Aglae, a milliner by trade, was sitting one fine Sunday morning by the open window peeling potatoes. The window was on the fifth floor and looked out on the Rue Lepic. Suddenly one of the potatoes slipped through her fingers, dropped over the edge of the window-sill and disappeared into space. It fell with a bang upon a gentleman who was passing beneath, and made a deep dent in his elegant silk hat.

This gentleman, who had only just been to pay a bill at his hatter's, was seized with sudden and uncontrollable fury.

He glanced up at the house, and, seeing a window on the fifth story shut down hurriedly with a bang, he forgot everything in his rage and made a rush for the front door, opened it, tore through it and ran precipitately upstairs, with no other intention than making the guilty person suffer for his clumsiness.

It took him but two seconds to reach the landing on the second floor, when a door suddenly opened and a person rushed out in a great hurry and fell heavily into his arms.

The two men eyed each other for a moment with angry and astonished looks, ready to abuse each other, when both simultaneously uttered an exclamation of surprise.

"Anatole!"

"Edgar!"

Anatole Bandruche and Edgar Bricheton were two old college chums. They had not met since the day when they took their bachelor of arts degree together twelve years before. In spite of this long interval in their intercourse they found on the occasion of this sudden meeting that they had very little ready change of conversation. Edgar was the first to speak.

"Say your hat looks very pretty," he said.

"Do not speak of it. It has just served as a target for a potato that fell from the fifth story."

"And now you are going upstairs to restore the potato to its owner? That's very nice of you."

"Not by any means. I'm going to charge the clumsy chap with his crime—try to make him pay for a new hat."

"Well, so far as that is concerned you might as well tackle a corpse."

"And why, if you please?"

"Because old Bidoche is an old hedgehog who will kick you down stairs, even if he opens the door for you at all."

"Old Bidoche?"

"Yes, the man you are after, for it can be no other than he. All the tenants in the building are always having trouble with him. One might think that he made a point of being as disagreeable to every one as he possibly can."

"Then do you live in this house?"

"No, but an aunt of mine does, and scarcely a day passes without her having a scrap with old Bidoche. If you will allow me, I will go up with you; two heads are better than one in a matter like this."

So Edgar and Anatole went up three flights together and stopped outside a door through which came softly the sounds of a melodious musical instrument.

"This is the room," said Edgar.

"He's practising on his bassoon."

With these words he pulled the bell and the bassoon suddenly ceased. Then the shuffling of feet was heard along the floor, the door opened and there, framed in the doorway, stood a little old man, with a benevolent, smiling face and a large-sized bassoon resting across one arm.

"What do the gentlemen desire?" asked the little old man.

"M. Bidoche," replied Edgar.

"Yes, the wretched Bidoche," added Anatole, shaking his ruined hat in one hand, and with the other placing the potato on the tip of the musician's nose.

"M. Bidoche?" replied the old man politely. "I do not know him. I never heard of him."

"What's that? What's that?" cried Edgar. "Are you trying to deceive us?"

"Not at all," answered the old man quietly. "There must be a mistake somewhere. My name is Molesquin. I am the solo bassoon in the orchestra of the Theatre des Gobelins, and I moved in this morning."

"Just our luck," cried Edgar. "Bidoche must have moved out."

"Then," continued Anatole, "you are not the man who threw this potato on my hat!"

"I only eat green vegetables," answered Molesquin. "Nevertheless, if the gentlemen will come in for a short while I will play them my part in the 'Tour de Nesles.' There are some interesting passages in it."

Anatole and Edgar did not like to refuse, and went into the old musician's room. Molesquin gave them a seat and then going up to his music stand he played through, for their benefit, the whole of the first bassoon part in the "Tour de Nesles."

Edgar made a brave face over it, while Anatole sat at the window with his potato in his hand and scarcely able to contain his impatience.

Suddenly the musician struck a false note. It increased Anatole's impatience so much that he gave a jump, and in doing so allowed the potato to slip from his fingers. It rolled over the window sill and with a hop disappeared into the street below.

When Mlle. Aglae dropped her potato into the street she was overcome with fear. She hurriedly shut her window so that in case there had been an accident no one would suspect her. Then she sat down and quietly waited the turn of events. What, then, was her terror when she heard steps coming up the stairs—the steps of men; of two men, heavy and loud.

"They're policemen," she thought and at the thought her little heart began to beat more quickly, while cold perspiration broke out on her pretty white shoulders.

But just when she expected to hear the men's cruel fists knocking at the door of her little room her face suddenly resumed its calm and peaceful expression.

The steps had stopped at the door of the neighboring room, and she heard the bell ring, the door open and the strange visitors pass into the room behind.

Still she was afraid to move for, some time, fearing with logical mind that when the police found the tenants next door were innocent they would come in and accuse her. After some moments, however, she gained enough courage to conceal the basket and potatoes, which must otherwise have appeared so much against her, and forced herself to put on an innocent expression with which to meet the police.

After waiting a little longer and hearing no noise of steps, but only the bassoon, she became completely reassured.

In order to make assurance doubly sure she opened her cupboard and, taking out the milk jar, opened the door quietly and crept down the stairs and into the street to get four sous' worth of milk from the dairy at the corner. In this way she hoped to make an alibi, and her case would be too strong for the slightest suspicion. Besides, she wanted some milk to boil her potatoes in, and it was her intention to put in a cauliflower as well.

So she bought her four sous' worth of milk, and started on the return journey with her spirit at rest and her milk jar carefully held in front of her. Suddenly she felt a violent blow on her fingers, and at the same moment her hands, her bare arms, her corsage, face, eyes, hair and mouth were covered with milk.

It was the potato that had slipped from Anatole's hand and had landed with remarkable precision right in the very mouth of the milk jar.

"Oh, mamma!" cried Aglae, in despair. "What has happened? Who has done this?" And she fled up the staircase only to run plump into the arms of Anatole.

Anatole, as a matter of fact, when he saw the potato flying downward, remembered the police ordinance against throwing things out of the window after 10 a. m., and decided to leave Molesquin as soon as was polite and possible. He shook Edgar, who had fallen asleep, and, after promising Molesquin to return the next day and take lessons from him, had hurried helter-skelter out of the door, the bassoonist accompanying him as far as the door.

At that moment, when the door opened Aglae was coming up the steps four at a time. Aglae and Anatole found each other face to face, Aglae with her face and hair running with milk and Anatole with his hat all mashed in on his head.

They stopped. They looked at each other, and they understood it all.

"Monsieur," cried Aglae, "you are a fool."

"And you, mademoiselle, your fingers are made of blotting paper," replied Anatole.

"You are a rude man, sir."

"And you are ill-bred."

"A man who cannot hold a potato in his hand should not undertake to give lessons to anybody."

"I advise you to say as little as possible, mademoiselle. When a girl cannot peel a potato without letting it drop she should not meddle with cooking. She should take her meals at a restaurant.

"I shall take no instructions from you, monsieur."

"None the less, mademoiselle, I repeat you should take your meals at a restaurant. I know a very nice one on la Place Pigalle! I do, indeed, mademoiselle."

"Well, go there yourself, monsieur."

"Oh! So you think that I would go to a restaurant with my hat smashed in this fashion!"

"Eh bein, monsieur, if your hat is injured you have only to go to a hatter's and get it blocked."

"I shall take no instructions from you, mademoiselle."

"None the less, monsieur, I repeat you should go to a hatter. There is my brother, who is in the hatter business on Rue des Martyrs."

"Would you like me very much to go and have my hat pressed at your brother's, mademoiselle?"

"Would you very much like me to go to breakfast in a restaurant with you?"

"Eh bein, mademoiselle, I shall go to your brother's with my hat only on the condition that you come to me to a restaurant for breakfast."

"Eh bein, monsieur, I shall go with you to a restaurant only on condition that you take your hat to my brother's."

"And I," cried Molesquin, who had been attracted by the discussion, but who had said nothing, "and I shall not forgive you for having interrupted my studies unless you accept a box tonight for the Theatre des Gobelins."

"We accept," cried Edgar in his turn, who saw in this sudden interruption a chance to change the conversation to a softer vein.

Molesquin went back to his room, and the three young people went down stairs.

The breakfast was delicious and the afternoon passed with the rapidity of lightning. The dinner—for one must have dinner—was also very good, and the evening was spent pleasantly at the Theatre des Gobelins.

In a word, this story, thoroughly Parisian, ended in a marriage.—From the French.

Too Good a Subject.

"Gentlemen," said a professor of hypnotism in an oratorical manner, "you will observe that the subject before you has been in a deep hypnotic sleep for seven days, but with a few simple passes I will now restore him to full activity."

But, despite the professor's efforts, the subject slumbered on; nor did he awaken until the rush of spring trade was over.

By a fatal oversight the professor had selected a dry goods merchant who never advertised.

An ordinary railway engine is equal in strength to 900 horses.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

PLAIN ICING.

Whites of two eggs, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, one-half pound of powdered sugar. Place the eggs in a refrigerator or some very cold place one hour before using. Break them carefully and beat the whites until frothy, then sift the sugar in gradually, beating all the while; add the lemon juice and continue the beating until the icing is fine and white and stiff enough to stand alone. Keep in a cool place until wanted. Spread with a knife dipped in ice water. If ornaments are used they must be placed on the cake while the icing is still moist. This may be varied by adding different flavorings, such as strawberry, pineapple, rose, vanilla, &c. Strawberry icing should always be colored with a few drops of cochineal.

A BOTTOMLESS MEAT PIE.

Mrs. Rorer, the lecturer, does not approve of pie, but nevertheless she tells us how to make some good ones. In a recent lecture she said, "What people want with pies I can't understand. America is the only country where pies are made. The Germans even have no word for pie, and no other nation except the American could eat pie and live.

"However, we will make a regular English meat pie, with no bottom crust. Cut one joint of cold meat into one-inch blocks and two large potatoes into dice. Have measured a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a teaspoonful of salt, a quarter teaspoonful of pepper, the same of celery seed, and a teaspoonful of onion juice. Put a layer of meat into a rather deep piepan, then one of potatoes, and distribute some of the parsley, pepper, salt and celery seed through the layers. Build the pie up in this way until all the ingredients are used.

"Put a teaspoonful of butter over the top, add a half pint of stock, water a poor substitute, and put on your top crust, which must be rolled out rather thin and have an opening in the top so that the steam can escape. Glaze this with egg, to which a teaspoonful of warm water has been added, and it will give your pie that rich brown color which all meat pies should have. This is a delicious dish for luncheon."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To curl ostrich feathers a smooth piece of whalebone is better than a knife.

Half a cantelope filled with ice cream is a dish fit to set before a queen.

No matter how beautiful the carpet, it has not the appealing loveliness of the matting in summer.

A glimpse at the windows of decorators reveals a very decided use of large-figrued cretonne in summer furniture.

No matter whether your duty lies in dusting a room or washing a poodle, do either one the very best you know how.

Japanned trays may be cleaned by rubbing with clear olive oil. After the oil has been applied the trays should be vigorously rubbed with a flannel cloth.

Stone dates and cut them small; place in a bowl, pour over hot oatmeal, and by the time the dish is ready to serve it will be flavored with the dates and the dates moistened.

A velvet garment should always be made up so that the nap inclines upward. If done in this way it will not shade white and look shiny. Velvet that has become crushed or matted may be raised by drawing the wrong side across an upturned hot flatiron covered with a wet cloth, or by holding the goods right side up over the steam from a kettle of boiling water.

A bag hanging in the kitchen to hold all the bits of string that come in on packages, each one neatly rolled up by itself, will be found very useful and save many steps, as will also a box to receive all the bags and pieces of brown paper that come to hand and may be needed later for various household affairs. A hook screwed into the wall over the kitchen table and holding a good-sized pair of scissors is another household necessity.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 2.

Lesson Text: "David's Kindness," II Samuel ix., 1-13—Golden Text: Rom. xii. 10—Commentary.

1. "That I may show him kindness for Jonathan's sake." David is at rest in his kingdom, reigning over all Israel and executing judgment and justice unto all his people (II Sam. vii., 1; viii., 15). Read in Jer. xxiii., 5, 6, of a king who, on David's throne, shall reign and prosper and execute judgment and justice in the earth—Jehovah-tsidkenu. David had sworn to Jonathan that he would show the kindness of the Lord to his house forever (I Sam. xx., 14-17), and he would now keep his word. What a wonderful word is this, "the kindness of God" (see also verse 3). It is the same word oft times translated "mercy," and also "loving kindness," as in Ps. xxiii., 6; xxv., 6; lxiii., 3, etc. The honor of being a channel through which the loving kindness of God may be shown to others is given to every believer. See II Cor. vi., 6; Col. iii., 12.

2, 3. "Jonathan hath yet a son which is lame on his feet." When the news came of his father's death he was a little boy five years old. His nurse took him up to flee with him, and in her haste she let him fall, thus causing him to be crippled for life (II Sam. iv., 4). This story of the king's kindness to Mephibosheth for Jonathan's sake is very suggestive all through of the love of God to sinners. The man was lame through no fault of his own, and he was lame on both feet—could not walk at all. All are sinners through Adam, and such sinners that in our flesh there dwelleth no good thing (Rom. v., 12; vii., 18). If his name signifies, as some think, "shame proceeding from the mouth," it is very suggestive of Rom. ii., 13; Math. xv., 18.

4. "He is in the house of Machir, the son of Ammiel in Lo-debar." The name of this place may signify "no pasture" and makes us think of the prodigal son, who, when he had wasted all his living, would fain have eaten the swines' food (Luke xv., 16). Every sinner who stays away from God and seeks to bless himself in this world of no food for the soul is somewhat like Mephibosheth in Lo-debar.

5. "King David sent and fetched him." He did not send him word to come and see him because he had good news for him, but he took means to bring him right into his presence. Our David, blessed Lord Jesus, does not tell us to make ourselves fit to come to Him, but knowing our incurable lameness He comes right to us with His love and grace, and we helpless creatures have only to receive Him and all His love (John i., 12).

6. "He fell on his face and did reverence, and David said, Mephibosheth, and he answered, Behold thy servant." A sinner on his face before God is a hopeful sight, as conviction of sin is an essential to conversion, and nothing works conviction like the loving kindness of God. See Luke v., 9; Isa. vi., 5; Job xlii., 5, 6; Acts ix., 5, 6. David calling him by name makes us think of John xx., 16, "Jesus saith unto her, Mary."

7. "Fear not, for I will surely show thee kindness for Jonathan thy father's sake." See the comfort, the restoration and the future provision contained in the words of this verse. The perfect love of God casts out all fear and enables us to sing Isa. xii., 2. We have restored in the grace of God in Christ more than we lost in Adam, and He who spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, will with Him also freely give us all things.

8. "What is thy servant that thou shouldst look upon such a dead dog as I am?" As we see and believe the love of God to us we become increasingly filled with a sense of our own unworthiness. A decreasing estimate of self is good growth in grace, as when Paul saw himself to be the least of the apostles, then less than the least of all saints, then chief of sinners. As Christ increases we decrease.

9. "I have given unto thy master's son all that pertained to Paul and to all his house." It was all of grace for all had been forfeited. So with the sinner we lost all in Adam's sin, but God commendeth His love toward us in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us. He loved us even when we were dead in sins (Rom. v., 8; Eph. ii., 4, 5). All that we receive in Christ is God's free gift to us in grace (Rom. vi., 23; iii., 24; I John v., 11).

10. "Mephibosheth, thy master's son, shall eat bread always at my table." He might have been forgiven and had the property restored without being made a member of the king's family, but see the "exceeding great riches of his grace" in taking him to his own table. To be forgiven is very great, to be justified or accounted as if we had never sinned is greater, but to be made a child of God and joint heir with Jesus Christ is greater still (I John ii., 12; Rom. iii., 24; v., 1; Acts xiii., 38,39; Rom. viii., 16; I John iii., 2).

11. "According to all that my lord the king hath commanded His servant, so shall thy servant do." These were the words of that Ziba who afterward slandered his master and sought to turn away the heart of David from him (II Sam. xvi., 3; xix., 27). If we are children of God, we must expect to be slandered by some one, and if the slanderers are those of our own household we must not think it strange, but rather accept it as fellowship with Christ and count it a privilege.

12. "All that dwelt in the house of Ziba were servants unto Mephibosheth." Every true child of God by faith in Christ Jesus has all things working together for his good (Rom. viii., 28), so that all things may truly be said to serve him. As in Ezek. i., 19-21, the wheels and the living creatures move together controlled by the same spirit, so all the events in life are controlled by the Spirit of God for the highest good of every believer. All the love and power of God combine to make all things work for God's glory and our good.

13. "So Mephibosheth dwelt in Jerusalem, for he did eat continually at the king's table and was lame on both his feet." Here is a beautiful picture of that which every Christian may be and do. Jerusalem signifies "city of peace," in which every believer may dwell. The king's table is the word of God, at which we may constantly dine, avoiding all the tempting delicacies of the world's tables, with their light reading, so called, or even the more learned works which are not according to Scripture, while, as to our corrupt natural man, we must be content to own that it is still within us, though it may be persistently reckoned dead. Christ alone is our peace, our life, our joy.—Lesson Helper.

Aged Couple Commit Suicide.

Louis Gradke and wife, an aged couple, tired of life's struggles and despondent over their prospects, committed suicide at Galesburg, Ill., taking morphine. A letter was left explaining that they had committed suicide by mutual agreement and directing the disposition of Gradke's life insurance.

Rich in Gold.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire is rich in gold, its people and banks having $124,000,000 in gold to only $85,000,000 in silver.

POPULIST CONVENTION.

The Second National Gathering Meets at St. Louis.

BRYAN AND WATSON NAMED.

The People's Party Held a Four Days' Session in the St. Louis Auditorium and After Nominating William J. Bryan for President and Thomas E. Watson for Vice-President, Adjourned Sine Die.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 26.—William Jennings Bryan, Democratic candidate for President, was nominated for the same office by the National Populist Convention yesterday, and the Populist ticket is now Bryan and Watson. As in the case of Watson for second place only one ballot was needed to nominate Bryan, his only opponent being

SENATOR STEWART.
(A former Republican who is on the Credentials Committee).

Colonel S. F. Norton, of Illinois, who was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

The nomination of Bryan marked the conclusion of this, the second Populist National Convention. The body remained in session four days and the proceedings were sensational and unique from the beginning to the close.

The convention was held in the St. Louis Auditorium, the same building in which the Republicans nominated McKinley and Hobart. The representation was based on the Populist vote for President in 1892, Texas and North Carolina having the largest number of delegates, and the convention was the largest ever held in this country. There were nearly 1400 delegates.

On the first day the delegates were called to order by Mr. Taubenbeck, Chairman of the National Committee. After considerable speechmaking Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, was chosen Temporary Chairman without a vote, all the factions avoiding a trial of strength by common consent. This was practically all that was accomplished during the day's session.

The second day was devoted to effecting permanent organization. A hot fight took place over the chairmanship, those delegates (called "Middle of the Road Men") who favored the nomination of a straight Populist ticket, instead of the endorsement of Bryan, urging the election of James E. Campion, of Maine. The report from the Committee on Permanent Organization presented the name of Senator Allen, of Nebraska, as Permanent Chairman. The minority report presented the name of James E. Campion, of Maine, as Permanent Chairman. The roll call resulted in the election of Senator Allen. The total vote was: Allen, 758; Campion, 564; Donnelly, 1. Senator Allen addressed the delegates and then adjournment for the day was had.

Probably the most exciting session of the convention was that held on the third day. After the platform had been adopted, it was decided to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Vice-President first, and the names of Arthur Sewall, of Maine; ex-Congressman Watson, of Georgia; Congressman Skinner, of North Carolina; Mr. Mimms, of Tennessee, and others were presented. The result of the first ballot was: Sewall, 256;

MARY E. LEASE.
(The Kansas orator and politician who addressed the Populist Convention).

Skinner, 138; Burkett, 198; Mimms, 108; Page, 103, and Watson, 556. Mr. Burkett withdrew his name. Mr. Mimms also withdrew from the contest and asked his friends to vote for Watson. Texas changed her vote and cast 103 for Watson. Tennessee gave her 77 to Watson. At this point Watson was nominated unanimously and a great demonstration occurred. While the convention shrieked the lights suddenly went out. For nearly a quarter of an hour the multitude made the building vibrate with its shouting in the gloom. The Sergeant-at-Arms screamed out that the turning out of the lights was the result of a plot. Suddenly the lights flashed out again. Then the convention adjourned for the day.

Having reversed the usual order of things and nominated a Vice-Presidential candidate first, the delegates assembled on Saturday morning to complete the ticket by the nomination of their candidate for President.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Allen at half-past nine o'clock, and after prayer by the Rev. Dr. Kent, of Washington, the Chairman repeated his previous ruling, that the amendment adopted by the convention giving the nomination of a Vice-President the preference over the nomination of President made the selection of National Committeemen the next order of business, and the Chairman went on with the naming of National Committeemen. When this was completed the Committee on Notification was named. Then the Chair announced that the convention was ready to receive nominations for President.

Alabama was the first State called for nominations, and George Gaither of that State yielded to James B. Weaver, of Iowa, who, he said, would name the man who would be the running mate of Tom Watson. Mr. Weaver was then introduced by Chairman Allen, and he made an eloquent speech nominating William J. Bryan, of Nebraska. Bryan's name was received with wild applause, almost every delegate in the convention standing on chairs and shouting. A gigantic wooden cross, surmounted by a golden crown, was brought in and carried around the hall. The guidons of the States were raised, and a portrait of Bryan was displayed, and numerous devices were carried around the hall, on which were various inscriptions, all declaring for Bryan. All the States joined in the enthusiasm except Missouri, Texas, Rhode Island and Wisconsin.

Henry W. Call, of New York, was deputed to speak for Maine. He proceeded to oppose Bryan's nomination, and closed by nominating S. F. Norton, of Chicago, for President. J. S. Coxey, of Ohio, was also placed in nomination.

It was half-past three o'clock when the roll-call for nominations was completed, and then the Chairman informed the convention that it would be necessary to give to the National Committee plenary power to do all the things the convention could itself do. This was agreed to, and thus absolute and unrestricted authority has been conferred on the National Committee over all matters in which the party is interested.

Then the call of States for votes on the Presidential candidates began, and Coxey being withdrawn, only Bryan, of Nebraska, and Norton, of Illinois, remained. The result of the ballot was then officially announced: For Bryan, 1042 votes; for Norton, 321 votes. Donnelly got 1 vote in Connecticut and 2 in Ohio. Debs got 8 in Ohio and Coxey 1 in Ohio.

Before the Secretary could finish the announcement a great uproar of enthusiasm began, and the huge crucifix, with its gilded crown, was carried at the head of a procession. It was followed by flags, banners and

CONGRESSMAN C. A. TOWNE, OF MINNESOTA.
(Free Silver man who bolted from the late National Republican Convention.)

State guidons. Deafening yells, whistles and catcalls were kept up industriously for ten minutes. Then there was a comparative lull in the tumult, a motion to adjourn was carried, and the Populist Convention was at an end.

WATSON A FARMER AND A LAWYER.

Was Elected to the Fifty-Second Congress as a Democrat.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Thomas E. Watson, of Thomson, Ga., Populist nominee for Vice-President, was born in Columbia County, Georgia, September 5, 1856. He received a common school education and was then sent to Mercer University, Macon, Ga. At the end of the sophomore year he left college for lack of funds and taught school two years. He read law under Judge W. R. McLaws, of Augusta, Ga., and was admitted to the bar, commencing the practice of the profession at Thomson, Ga., his old home, in November, 1876.

He was a member of the Georgia Legislature 1882-3 and was Democratic Elector for the State-at-large in 1888. Besides practising law, he has been and is still largely interested in farming. He was elected to the Fifty-second Congress as a Democrat, receiving 5456 votes, as against 597 votes for Anthony E. Williams, Republican. He was twice defeated for Congress as a Populist.

Watson's unique personality made him a conspicuous figure in the House of Representatives. He was a fiery debater and took part in numerous hot parliamentary fights. In personal appearance Watson is thin and angular, with a close-shaven face of intellectual cast and a thick mop of auburn hair.

THE POPULIST PLATFORM.

It Favors Free Coinage, an Income Tax and Government Railroads.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—The Populist platform, as reported by the majority of the Committee on Resolutions and adopted by the convention, is as follows:

The People's party, assembled in National Convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that, through the connivance of the present and preceding Administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its National life, as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour.

We realize that while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the Constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's Government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our Legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and plutocracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of Democracy. To restore the Government intended by the fathers, and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control, by the adoption of the following:

Declaration of Principles.

1. We demand a National money, safe and sound, issued by the general Government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the Government.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the consent of foreign Nations.

3. We demand the volume of circulating medium be steadily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and population and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing debt made by the present Administration as unnecessary and without authority of law, and demand that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

5. We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

6. We demand that the Government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding Administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of Government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax, to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we regard the recent decision of the Supreme Court relative to the Income Tax law as a misinterpretation of the Constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the Government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people and on a non-partisan basis, to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations which result in the impairment, if not the destruction, of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizen, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys, and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroads, should never be alienated, mortgaged, or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare as provided by the laws organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing liens of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof of the debtor companies; and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the Government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interests therein, or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the Government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people, and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all transportation interests equal privileges and equal rates for fares and freights.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts, and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their interest and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the post office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

Land.

1. True policy demands that the National and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should by lawful means be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly, as well as alien ownership, should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the land grant frauds by which the Pacific railroad companies have, through the connivance of the Interior Department, robbed multitudes of actual bona fide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, and we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exception of mineral land from such grants after as well as before the patent.

3. We demand that bona fide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes, as provided in the National Homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

Direct Legislation.

We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, under proper constitutional safeguards.

General Propositions.

1. We demand the election of President, Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great Republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

3. We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia and the early admission of the Territories as States.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

5. In times of great industrial depression idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling them by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

8. Believing that the elective franchise and an untrammelled ballot are essential to government of, for, and by the people, the People's party condemn the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some of the States as unrepublican and undemocratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State Legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

9. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands, and for the vindication of which its organization will be maintained, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question.

TRIPLE MURDER AT SEA.

A Horrible Tragedy on the American Barkentine Herbert Fuller.

BLOODY CRIMES OF MUTINEERS.

Captain Nash, His Wife and the Second Mate Hacked to Death With an Axe---The First Mate Suspected of the Crime ---All on Board in Custody at Halifax ---Affair Shrouded in Deep Mystery.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 22.—One of the most thrilling tales of murder on the high seas ever related in truth or story was brought into Halifax yesterday. It is a story rivalled only once before in North Atlantic annals, and that was in the case of the Saladin half a century ago. Three deaths resulted from each tragedy.

The barkentine Herbert Fuller, on which the tragedy took place, sailed from Boston July 8 for Rosario, Argentine Republic, and arrived here yesterday with the bodies of three murdered persons. They were those of Captain Nash, his wife and the second mate, August Bramberg. On the arrival of the vessel the remainder of the crew were locked up.

The triple murder was committed on the night of July 13, and the affair, so far, is wrapped in complete mystery, notwithstanding the fact that there were seven other men on board at the time, besides a passenger named Monck, whose story of what he could learn after it was all over is the only narrative that can be obtained.

The Herbert Fuller brought the victims into port, covered by canvas, in a small boat, which was drawn at her stern. The corpses had been placed in the small boat the morning after the murder.

The passenger, Monck, says he knew nothing whatever of the crime until he learned of it from the first mate. During the night, he says, he heard some one scream. He supposed the cry was uttered by Captain Nash's wife, but he heard no further sound. In the morning he went on deck. The first mate informed him that the captain, his wife and the second officer had been murdered in their berths, and asked Monck, who slept in a little cabin between the one occupied by Captain and Mrs. Nash and that occupied by the second mate, if he had been alarmed by anything during the night.

The implement used in accomplishing the murders was an axe. The victims were hacked in a most shocking manner, blow after blow having evidently been inflicted on the victims, to make sure that life was extinct. Monck says that he assumed charge of the vessel, and with the assistance of the mate brought her into port.

According to his story Monck questioned the various members of the crew as to what they knew about the tragedy, but each one professed entire innocence and ignorance. Monck ordered the bodies to be taken out of the cabin and placed in a boat and towed astern, which was done.

The Herbert Fuller then headed for Halifax. On arriving there the vessel came to anchor in the stream, and Monck reported the affair to the police, who immediately took charge of the vessel, placed four officers on board, and took all on board into custody until the tragedy could be investigated.

The captain was murdered in the chart room. He had evidently been on deck and had descended to the chart room to lie on a couch which that room contained. The couch was situated on the starboard side of the chart room, and at its head was a desk. The couch had evidently been torn from the wall in the struggle. There is blood all over the room. Mrs. Nash's room is in much the same condition, and fragments of hair are mixed with the blood of the victim. The second mate's room, adjoining, is also covered with blood.

On an order of the United States Consul-General the police arrested all those on board the vessel. The first mate, Braun, was in irons, and he, with others, was brought ashore and taken to the police station.

The captain's log book was found in his room, and in it was an entry made after the murder. It was dated Wednesday, July 15. A reporter started to take it down, but before he finished Detective Power took the book away and refused to allow further perusal of it.

The Herbert Fuller hails from Harrington, Me. The murdered captain was forty-four years of age and his wife thirty-seven.

DROWNED IN THEIR HOUSES.

Ten Persons Perish in a Cloudburst in Kentucky.

A cloudburst on Benson Creek, four miles from Frankfort, Ky., resulted in the drowning of at least ten persons. Those known to be drowned are James Bradley, a farmer, his wife and five children, and Mrs. Bryant, a widow, and her two small children. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad bridge was swept away, and great damage was done to property.

Mrs. Bryant kept a toll-gate. The toll-house was right on the creek, just across from James Bradley's, and not far from her the house of Squire Moore, her father. The Conway Mill, just above, was the first to go. Its timbers must have swept away the Bryant and Bradley houses. The bridge was carried away with terrible force. Everything about it, iron and all, except the main abutment, is gone. It was a new bridge.

All railroad trains from Frankfort, Lexington and intermediate places were cut off from Louisville.

Wife Murder and Suicide.

Charles Miller, a farmer, living fifteen miles north of Louisville, in Floyd County, Indiana, killed his wife by shooting her with a rifle and then committed suicide with the same weapon. Four children are left, the eldest sixteen years and the youngest five years old.

Murder, Arson, Suicide.

George Swain, a farmer about forty-five years old living near Attica, Mich., killed his three small children, set fire to the house, and then blew out his own brains. His wife died a short time ago and it is thought that this deranged his mind.

Gold Democrats Confer.

Gold Democrats in eleven Western States decided to hold a conference in Chicago and issue a call for a new National Convention.

British Kill Eighty Matabeles.

The British troops under General Carrington captured a Matabele stronghold, killing eighty of the natives.

CYCLING NOTES.

Cycle races for women are being organized in New Zealand.

Heat and dampness have a bad effect on cheap wooden rims.

A quarter of a million bicycles are owned in and near London.

Bicycle racing is no longer permitted in Holland on Sundays.

A bicycle department has just been added to a grocery store in Chicago.

A "thin whizzing streak" is the latest description of a bicycle by a nervous pedestrain.

No fancy costumes are worn by the women bicycle riders who frequent the Coney Island cycle path.

The volunteer firemen of Ridgewood, Long Island, have ordered a fire ladder bicycle truck.

A person who rides a wheel for pleasure in Naples is taxed ten lire. If he uses it in his business he pays but five lire.

The whaleback steamer Christopher Columbus, which plies between Chicago and Milwaukee, Wis., is fitted up with a bicycle track.

The professional bicyclists of Paris have formed a union and gone on strike. The reason they give for their action is that the prizes are too small.

Cycling has become so fashionable among young women in London that it has given rise to a new profession for older but still active women—that of cycling chaperon.

Fresh regulations are about to be issued in France which will compel cyclists not to exceed a pace of five miles an hour on streets where there is a continuous line of houses.

The Humber Bicycle Works at Coventry, England, burned. There were 4000 unfinished bicycles in the factory, all of which were destroyed. The total loss by the fire is $400,000.

Many manufacturers claim that the fad next year will be for wooden handle-bars, the same as it has been at various times, and is yet for reversible bars, wooden rims, high frames, barrel hubs and various other parts. They say that wooden handle-bars will do nearly as much to make cycling comfortable as did the pneumatic tire.

Between 50,000 and 60,000 cyclists are expected to attend the National meeting of the League of American Wheelmen at Louisville on August 13, 14 and 15, making it the biggest thing of its kind in the history of the organization, and of the bicycle. Last year at Asbury Park, 30,000 cyclists attended the annual meet, and at Denver in 1894 there were 18,000 devotees of the wheel.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Nichols, of Boston, is the wonder among pitchers.

Cunningham, the pitcher, is to be released by Louisville.

Reitz, of the Baltimores, has made his first error in sixteen games.

La Chance, the Brooklyn's first baseman, has not made an error in thirty-two games.

Donovan, of the Pittsburgs, played twenty-seven games this season without an error.

Nash is no longer in charge of the Philadelphia players. He has been succeeded by Boyle.

The Cincinnatis have won three series so far—those with St. Louis, Philadelphia and Washington.

Tiernan, of the New Yorks, hit the leather safely twenty-two times in the last twelve games, making one or more hits in each.

Boston, after carrying Bannon for two seasons, has decided that he will not do. A hunt for an outfielder has been instituted.

Brockton, Mass., has a female baseball reporter in Miss Fitzgerald, of the Brockton Times. She occupies a seat in the press box. Her presence acts as a check to growls.

Hutchison, late of Chicago, leads the Western League pitchers in the matter of game won and lost. He has won seventeen and lost seven. Mullane has won seventeen and lost nine.

Pfeffer's playing at second for Chicago has set the cranks going. Everything that comes his way is gobbled to a certainty and his batting will carry him into the .300 class within the next two weeks.

The recent Chicago-Baltimore series will probably go down into history as the hardest slugging series ever contested between big League clubs so nearly matched in skill. The total number of hits made was 104.

It is odd that so many pitchers in the big League have had one bad inning this season. They pitch effectively until the arrival of an inning that brings with it disaster, and the downfall occurs very early or very late in a game.

Sullivan, who is pitching for New York, has been cast off five times. He was with Chicago in 1890. Since then he has twirled for Cleveland, New York, Cincinnati and Washington, and perhaps a couple of other clubs, never winning half his games, yet always turning up again.

A curious accident happened in Boston a few weeks ago. Duffy drove a home run over the left field on the Providence Railroad track. A laborer on his way from work was walking along the track and the ball from Duffy's bat hit him full in the face and knocked him flat on his back and broke the small bones in his nose.

Some time ago the little finger of the right hand of Catcher Robinson, of the Baltimore Club, was injured in a game. He has been troubled with it ever since. Inflammation set in, and the finger was amputated. The operation was performed at Louisville by Dr. Stuckey. Robinson will not be able to play for several weeks. The loss of a part of the finger will not render his services in the game in the future less efficient.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Samuel Minturn Peck, the Alabama poet, is doing Europe on a bicycle.

Lord Brassey has been installed as Grand Master of the United States Grand Lodge of Victorian Free Masons. The ceremony was a most imposing one, over 2000 brethren being present.

Sir William MacGregor, who has been awarded the founders' medal of the Royal Geographical Society, is the son of an Aberdeenshire plowman. He took a medical degree at Aberdeen University.

Charles Field Haviland, the famous chinamaker, of Limoges, is dead. He emigrated from America to Limoges in 1851 and established a large trade with the United States, and continued in the business up to the time of his death. He was sixty-four years of age.

Samuel Plimsoll, called the "sailors' friend," and the originator of the famous "mark" so well-known by sailors, is in New York with the avowed object of helping to remove the prejudices between this country and Great Britain, which he has been told are existing.

The Queen of Sweden, who is one of the richest women in the world, owes her great wealth to the gambling tables at Weisbaden, which were owned by her brother, from whom she inherited her vast fortune. Her Majesty, who is a bit eccentric, always dresses in the costume of the Salvation Army, to which organization she belongs.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

D. H. Foster, Esq., of Mapleton, was in town on business on Monday.

The M. E. Sunday school of this place are picnicing at Woodvale park to-day.

Mrs. L. B. Mentzer, of Baltimore, Md., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. DeVor, and others in this place.

Mrs. Byron W. Jackson and daughter, Miss Irez, of Altoona, were the guests of friends in town on Sunday.

C. B. Crum, one of Saltillo's substantial business men, was in town on Friday on his way home from a trip to Lewistown.

R. M. Harrison, wife and children, of Philadelphia, arrived in town on Monday evening on a visit to friends and others in this place and vicinity.

The number of visitors to the N. G. P. encampment at Lewistown from this place was quite large on Thursday last, many taking advantage of the cheap excursion.

The McVeytown base ball club played a game with the local club on the grounds east of town on Wednesday afternoon last. The score stood 13 t 6 at the end of the fifth inning when the game was called.

Thieves are around again. On Sunday night last the residences of J. White Shaver, on Walker street, and Chas. H. DeFrehn, on Jefferson street, were entered by way of windows and except a pocketbook contaitng two dollars which was taken from a pair of trowsers belonging to Mr. Shaver nothing was missed. The thieves are evidently home product and the suspicions of many persons seem to be well formed.

Some children playing with matches in the barn attached to the residence of W. T. Bell, on Water street, accidentally set fire to some wood and other combustible material stored in the second story of the building on Wednesday last, and for a time much excitement ensued on account of the closeness of several other buildings and the appearance of much smoke. The bucket brigade put in a prompt appearance on the first alarm and the fire was put out before any damage to amount to anything had been done.

John C. Davis' stable in the rear of his recidence on Garber street, this town, was burned to the ground on Monday afternoon together with its contents, consisting of hay, fodder and garden tools, and several outbuildings near to it. A brisk wind was blowing at the time of the fire and all efforts were put forth toward protecting the dwelling houses in the immediate neighborhood which were likely to be set on fire from sparks, and so well was it done that except Mr. Davis' buildings, no other structures were ever scorched. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been some boys smoking cigarettes in the hay mow.

W. T. Bell, Esq., of this place, and Mrs. Bell, attended the encampment at Lewistown on Thursday and were entertained at the Coleman house. In attempting to lower a blind in a parlor at the hotel the fastenings gave way and the blind, a wooden affair, fell to the floor, striking Mr. Bell in its descent on the arm and shoulder. No inconvenience was felt for the time being but as the day wore on a dull pain reminded Mr. Bell of the accident. The pain did not become a serious matter until Friday morning, when on examination it was ascertained that a bone was broken in the arm, necessitating the member being carried in a sling. At present the injured bones are healing rapidly and in a short time will be all right.

CALVIN.

We have one very ardent silverite in this place.

J. C. Shaffer has erected a new porch to his residence.

The new Baptist church is about ready for the plasterers.

Miss Maud O. Wright is at present very busy teaching music.

Mrs. Lizzie Masamore and daughter, of Porter township, visited in this place.

D. K. Coder intends building an addition to his house this fall, also C. M. Glasgow.

Hay and oats harvest is moving very slow on account of the wet weather and softness of the ground.

Misses Gertie Quarry and Linnie Gosnell, of Latta Grove, were visitors at David Gosnell's over Sunday.

The apple crop is large, pears and plumbs are scarce, also peaches. Corn promises abundantly, potatoes immense, hay light.

We are glad to note that the young Mrs. Robison who was recently deranged in her mind has fully regained her mental powers.

W. A. Crotsley, wife and daughter, of Colfax, attended missionary meeting at Calvin on Sunday night, also the Misses Nansteels.

Services in the M. E. church next Sunday as follows: Sunday school at 9 A. M., preaching by Rev. Stine at 10, Epworth League at 8 P. M.

Henry Quarry showed us an apple on Saturday last that was grown last year; it was in a good state of preservation and of the pound variety. It looked as though it would keep until'97.

Farmers are getting alarmed at the ravishes of the army worm. The worms at present seem to prefer the oatfields where they are destroying them by the hundreds of bushels. Some places they are on the corn.

D. K. Coder was much pleased with his trip to Lewistown last week. While there he spent part of the time with his friend, Andrew Johnston, a former Trough Creek boy who holds a good position under the Lewistown Water Co.

The road supervisors of Cass and Union townships could save dollars to the taxpayers of said townships by making a few timely water courses and breakers, as the recent numerous hard rains have made some large gutters in many places.

TROUGH CREEK.

Bruce P. Steel took in the encampment at Lewistown last week. He considered it a grand sight that was well worth the cost of going to see.

"Nick" Snyder, one of Clay township's solid democrats, passed through our valley last Saturday. He is as firm in the faith as ever and says McKinley is bound to lose either New York or Ohio and he don't care which.

Edward Horton and wife, good citizens of Tod township, attended the Baptist services at Pine Grove Saturday and Sunday. Also Geo. Mierley, of Cass township, and K. W. Mierley and daughter attended services on Sunday.

Elder Funk will not be around in August but will be in September, by which time their church is to be completed. Their meetings will commence on Friday preceding the fourth Sunday. There will also be preaching at Pine Grove on Friday and Saturday nights at that time.

C. M. Pheasant last week settled with an official of the Railroad company for the killing of his team at Mapleton. He says the official said that the company claimed that they did not owe him anything, but had decided to make him a present of $25, which he accepted and released the company from any further claim. This was certainly a very small compensation for so good a team, especially when the danger of the crossing is considered and no watchman to guard it.

Last week we stated that if nothing happened there would be more oats than has ever been grown in one year. But something has happened; the Army worm is with us in countless numbers and are playing sad hovac with the oats. In J. C. Wright's field twenty has been counted on a spot of ground the size of the end of a peck measure. J. F. Swope, one of our shrewdest farmers, and who is a reliable man, informs us that he has a patch of three acres that he don't consider will be worth cutting. He also counted ten on the tassel of one stock of corn. They are also on the timothy. On the oats they just cut the grains off; on the corn they seem to work on the blades and tassel, and the timothy they leave only the bare stock without a head. There is certainly great cause for alarm as to what the results may be.

THREE SPRINGS.

William Wathen made a business trip to the county capital last Friday.

Sigel Ashman left for Harrisburg on Tuesday last, where he expects to spend the balance of this week.

Dr. J. C. Stever and J. B. Sipe were out on a fishing expedition last week and succeeded in landing nineteen very nice bass.

A. G. McLaughlin and men have moved their headquarters to York, Pa., where they expect to purchase several car loads of walnut lumber.

We are sorry to note the illness of Mrs. Ann, wife of our townsman Allen Cutshall, who has been seriously ill for the past week, but are glad to note that she seems better at this writing. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Rev. Bodden and wife are visiting Mrs. Bodden's mother, Mrs. Fannie Bence. Mrs. Bodden has many friends and relatives who were glad to hear of this her first visit since she was married about fifteen months ago. We wish them an enjoyable time.

We are sorry to note that the damage done to some of the crops in this section by the army worm is much greater than first imagined. In some instances they have destroyed about one-half of the oats crop. Among those suffering the heaviest damages are Sigel and H. H. Ashman.

CASSVILLE.

Mr. Baith and Abram Horton are still great sufferers, but slightly improved.

A number of our citizens visited the encampment at Lewistown last week.

Rev. Ernest Caldwell, of Belleville, exchanged pulpits with Rev. Stine on Sabbath.

Mrs. Chas. Frain is visiting her friends here, and is one of our most popular city guests.

The young people paid a visit to the famous Coppera Rock last week and speak in glowing terms of the beautiful scenery.

The W. C. T. U., of this place, held a social, the proceeds of which has been sent to Chicago where it will be sent directly to the suffering Armenian women.

The Epworth League will hold a "Gypsy, Hit or Miss Social" on Saturday evening, August 15th. All are cordially invited to attend. Refreshments of various kinds will be served and the proceeds go to a good cause. If the evening be pleasant it will be held on the church lawn; if not, it will be held in Green's hall.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursions to the Seashore.

$10 FOR TWELVE DAYS.

The next of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's series of popular ten-day excursions to the seashore will leave Pittsburg on August 6.

The reason of the great favor in which these scursions are held is easy to see. The rate of $10 for the round trip is phenomenally low, considering the distance and the high character of the service; the limit of twelve days just fits the time set apart for the average vacation, and the dates of the ecursions are most conveniently adjusted. There is also the widest field for choice in the selection of the resorts. Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City are the choicest of the Atlantic coast resorts, and any of them may be visited under these arrangements.

A special train of parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on the above-mentioned day at 8.55 A. M., and connect at Philtdelphia with special train via the new Delaware River Bridge route, *landing passengers at Atlantic City in twelve hours from Pittsburg;* or passengers for Atlantic City may spend the night in Philadelphia and proceed to destination by regular trains from Broad Street Station or Market Street Wharf the following day.

Tickets will also be sold for regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30 and 8.10 P. M. from all stations at which they stop, and from stations from which regular connection is made with them. These trains have Pullman sleeping cars attached and arrive in Philadelphia next morning, whence passengers may proceed to the shore on any regular train that day.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below:—

	Rate.	Train leaves.
Pittsburg	$10.00	8.55 A. M.
East Liberty	10.00	9.05 "
Braddock	10.00	9.18 "
Irwin	10.00	9.38 "
Jeannette	10.00	9.50 "
Uniontown	10.00	6.58 "
Connellsville	10.00	7.32 "
Mt. Pleasant	10.00	7.10 "
Scottdale	10.00	7.54 "
Greensburg	10.00	10.00 "
Latrobe	10.00	10.15 "
Tarentum	10.00	7.32 "
Natrona	10.00	7.37 "
Butler	10.00	6.25 "
Freeport	10.00	7.49 "
Leechburg	10.00	8.04 "
Paulton	10.00	8.21 "
Saltsburg	10.00	8.51 "
Indiana	10.00	8.50 "
Blairsville	10.00	9.22 "
Blairsville Intersection	10.00	10.37 "
Johnstown	9.25	11.10 "
Cresson	8.50	11.55 "
Martinsburg	8.00	10.25 "
Hollidaysburg	8.00	11.08 "
Altoona (stop for dinner)	8.00	12.45 P. M.
Bellwood	8.00	12.56 "
Clearfield	8.90	9.31 A. M.
Philipsburg	8.35	10.14 "
Osceola	8.25	10.23 "
Tyrone	7.65	1.08 P. M.
Huntingdon	7.10	1.40 "
Bedford	8.50	9.30 A. M.
Cumberland	8.50	8.15 "
Mount Union	6.75	1.57 P. M.
Lewistown Junction	6.00	2.23 "
Mifflin	5.65	f2.50 "
Newport	5.00	f3.21 "
Duncannon	4.60	f3.40 "
Philadelphia, Arrive		6.46 "

"f" stops only on notice to agent or on signal.

For further information apply to to ticket agents, or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the orgons. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitadle, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and $1.00 at B. O.Connor & Sons, Mapleton and Mill Creek.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn,a,

The place to buy Seasonable Goods at the right prices.

Sraw Goods

A special feature in our line is the elegant selection in the leading shapes and newest braids, eceptionally light weights viz: Yeddo, Sennits, Milans, Mackinaws and Manillas.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

We are adding a line of these goods in Dimities, Lawns, and in all the latest effects.

Dry Goods

We call your attention to our line of Serpentine Crepe, one of the most popular and satisfactory goods for mid-summer on the market, a full line of Challies, Lawns, Dimities, Satines, and Tassar Silk Prints, etc.

We are after your trade, and if a price and an up-to-date line of goods can interest you, we are bound to sell you.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

Undoubtedly

the choicest, best selected, and most moderate priced assortment of

Dry Goods

are those found on our counters to-day. Particularly attractive are the new cotton goods, such as Dimities, Lawns, Dolted Swiss, India Linen, Satteens, Crepons, Seersuckers and Ginghams; also the nicest line of Prints we have ever had.

Wall Paper

We have a very large line of handsome patterns (no old stock. Prices are very low. We want you to see this line before purchasing elsewhere.

Brushes

Yes, you are going to clean house and will want scrub and wall brushes. We have an excellent assortment; also good white stone lime.

Groceries

Hungry? Want something to eat? We are headquarters for groceries. Our white fish are nice and fat. New goods arriving almost every day. We endeavor to please our customers. We ask for a share of your trade.

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, - - Penn'a.

Great Reduction Sale.

(TWO DAYS ONLY.)

Friday and Saturday, July 24 and 25.

Beginning at 9 o'clock each morning.

It was not our intention to have another sale this summer but we bought a big lot of goods at a great bargain, in actual amount as below:

3626	yards of	Brown Muslin at	4½c per yard.
1809	"	fine Bleached Muslin (no dressing)	6½c "
2728	"	best Blue Prints	5c "
1021	"	very good Ticking (no dressing)	10c "
417	"	9 by 4 Brown Sheeting	15c "
A lot of Wash Goods, 10 and 12½c, reduced to			5c "
"	" "	25c "	10c "
"	" "	35c, 37c, "	12½c "
"	"	½ wool Challies 18, 20, 22, 25c, reduced to	12½c "
"	all wool Dress Goods in black and colors		$1.00 to 50c "
22 Ladies' Jackets, $3 to $8, reduced to			$1.00
9 Children's Jackets, $2.50, "			75c
7 Ladies' Silk Wraps, $10 to $15			$3.50

25 good White Bed Quilts at 50c, 25 good White Bed Quilts at 75c.
All our Boys' and Girls' Blouse Shirt Waists, 50c, 75c, $1.00, reduced to 25c.
A lot of Ladies' Shirt Waists, $1.25, new styles, 75c, and a lot of Ribbons, Gloves, Underwear, Hosiery, Embroideries, Laces, &c., &c., at a heavy reduction. Positively no goods sold at the above prices until morning of the sale at 9 o'clock.

This Will Be One of the Most Popular Sales We Have Ever Had. Do Not Miss It.

WM. REED & SON,

Huntingdon, Pa.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Kings of Low Prices in Clothing.

Spring may be a little backward in coming forward, but we have purchased our stock of

Spring and Summer Suitings

and Furnishing Goods notwithstanding. The goods are all on display and their character and general appearance speak for themselves, showing that we never deviate from our method of giving customers the very best, first, last and all the time.

These Prices tell the Cost:

MEN'S,
We can fit almost any form and satisfy the closest buyer. $3 to $20

BLOUSE,
Ages 3 to 10 years, $1 to $4

JUNIOR,
Ages 3 to 7 years, $1 to $5

REEFER,
Ages 3 to 8 years, $1.50 to $6.00

CHILDREN'S,
Ages 5 to 15 years, $1 to $7.50

BOYS',
Ages 14 to 19 years, $3 to $12

Our Derby and Soft Hats, in all Shades, Cannot Be Surpassed.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Penn St., Huntingdon.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 29, 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Mrs. Louisa Dell is visiting her mother in Huntingdon.

—Miss Bertha Madden, of Maddensville, spent Sunday with friends in this place.

—The army worm is doing great damage to the oats crop in portions of this county.

—Mrs. Oliver T. Swope, of Colfax, has our thanks for copies of Atlantic City papers.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

—Mrs. H. D. Wicks, of Lilly, is enjoying a week's visit among friends in this place.

—A large number of people from this neighborhood attended the encampment at Lewistown last week.

—Ladies desiring Imperial corset waists can get them by leaving their orders at Miss Kate Cowher's.

—The Juniata Valley Editorial Association will hold its quarterly meeting at Altoona, Friday, August 14th.

—S. L. Henderson, wife and children, spent a portion of last week with relatives and friends in Hill valley.

—Will T. Decker and family, of Henderson township, spent Sunday with the family of S. B. Niece of this place.

—Mrs. Lucy Wildsmith and Mrs. J. H. Lang, of Huntingdon, spent a couple days of the past week with T. M. Logan's family.

—Miss Annie Hudson, of Huntingdon, is visiting relatives and friends in Mapleton and is the guest of G. D. Wood and wife.

—O. E. McClellan, formerly superintendent of the Middle division of the P. R. R., is seriously ill with Bright's disease of the kidneys in Philadelphia.

—Hon. W. P. Stevenson, of McVeytown, who is largely identified with the business of that town, was in Mapleton yesterday. He is an ardent sound money man and is full of business.

—Capt. E. Eichelberger, of Saxton, and M. W. Isenberg, of Huntingdon, members of the Keystone Sand Company, of this place, were among the notables in this borough yesterday.

—Great damage is being done the crops on the experimental farm at State College by the ravages of the army worm, which has now made its appearance in many parts of Centre county.

—Williamsport's mayor has issued an edict forbidding the sale of cigars on Sunday. He also says his policemen must not converse with citizens, male or female, except on matters of duty.

—A barn belonging to John Wagner, near the centre of camp Gibbon, Lewistown, was destroyed by fire last Thursday night. A number of horses belonging to the Third regiment were gotten out with difficulty.

—D. A. Copenhaver, a former resident of this county, died at his residence in Stormstown on Tuesday of last week, of paralysis. Deceased leaves a wife and five children and was a member of the Church of God.

—The semi-annual district convention of the Patriotic Order Sons of America of Huntingdon county will be held at Warriorsmark, Friday, August 7th, at which time a district president for the ensuing year will be named.

—Dr. L. Cooper Harmon, of Philadelphia, son of Jackson Harmon, of Shirley township, spent the past week beneath the parental roof. The doctor has an extensive practice and this is the first vacation taken in fifteen years.

—John McCool, of Moxham, Cambria county, fell under a street car on Sunday a week and was killed, his body being horribly mutilated. He was the only support of a widowed mother. His remains were interred at Franklinville, this county.

—Mrs. Nettie Dell, Misses Annie Wagner and Jennie Baker, Messrs. Isaac Miller, Landis Himes, C. H. Hooper, A. J. Creswell, Ellis Baker and Jno. W. Baker all of Mapleton, attended a picnic and festival at Clear Ridge, Fulton county, last Saturday.

—James Buckley, a coal miner at Shawmut, Clearfield county, committed suicide by hanging the other day. He had been in poor health for a year or more, and it is thought became despondent over his condition and while in that frame of mind ended his life.

—Many people place considerable confidence in the rag weed as a weather indicator. If there be any connection between the weather and the rag weed we may look for very deep snows next winter for we have never seen the rag weed any ranker than it is this season.

—The residence of H. H. Swope was entered by burglars last night. They entered by cutting the screen from a cellar window, but were driven away by Mr. Swope before securing anything. An attempt was also made to enter the residence of George Palmer in the eastern part of town but was unsuccessful.

—A very distressing accident happened to Fred Rouguex, of Frenchville, Clearfield county, while at work cutting in the woods near that place on Friday. A misstep resulted in his falling on a doublebitted axe, cutting his throat and almost severing his windpipe. His recovery is deemed hardly possible.

—The decision of the court of this county has been sustained in the case of B. E. Wood, who was convicted of embezzling funds from the Singer Sewing machine company while agent in Huntingdon. Wood was released on bail for $500, pending the decision and his whereabouts at present seem to be unknown.

—Thomas Walton, one of the three Reformatory prisoners who escaped recently, was returned to the institution Wednesday last by his father, who resides in Altoona. Walton is the one who interceded and saved Guard Nepps from being thrown down the well. He left the other runaways at Mill Creek and went home on a freight train.

—The readers of the ITEM in need of hardware will find it to their advantage to buy of D. E. McClain, Saltillo. My stock consists of general hardware, paints, oils, harness, household goods, stoves, furniture, carpets, wall paper, etc. I have employed a competent tinner and am prepared to make good ware or do contract work. Prices very reasonable.

—All over the State committing magistrates and constables are bowing to the decision of Judge Simonton in the matter of fixing the legal fees paid to them. It is proposed, however, to take the case before the supreme court, as those interested claim that there are two sides to the question and they will not be satisfied until they have the highest court pass upon it.

—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's estate foots up a total of only a little more than $42,000. And yet that amount hardly represents the profits which "Uncle Tom's Cabin" gave the booksellers in ninety days. If Mrs. Stowe had received all the money which others have obtained out of the production of her famous work as a book and as a play she would have died a millionaire.

—The eleventh annual session of the Crystal Springs campmeeting will be held from August 18th to 28th, inclusive. Presiding Elder J. B. Polsgrove will have charge of all religious meetings when present, and in his absence Rev. A. W. Decker, of the Rays Hill chnrch, will have charge. Friday, August 21st, will be Soldiers' Day, when special addresses will be made by eminent speakers.

—The directors of the Pennsylvania railroad have recommended that the Pennsylvania canal from Nanticoke down be abandoned, as it has been a losing investment for years. General Superintendent Moyer, of the Susquehanna coal company at Nanticoke, said he was unable to say when the canal would be closed to navigation, but the company may continue to operate it the remainder of the summer.

—J. C. Fleming, alleged to hail from Philadelphia, came to Huntingdon a few weeks ago and leased the rear end of one of the large store rooms in the Opera House block for the purpose of establishing a cold storage warehouse. Mr. Fleming is a man of pleasant address and talked business from the word go, but he seems to be a fraud. At least he has gone, leaving unpaid a lot of bills aggregating over $200, which were incurred for lumber, cement, printing, boarding, typewriter, etc. Fleming promised to pay all his bills last Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock but he took his departure at noon of that day and the Lord alone knows why he left, where he is and when he will return. Gilbert Greenberg, John White, Jr., D. S. Drake, P. H. Shuss and J. L. Rupert are the principal creditors.—*Globe.*

—Before three years have passed the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania railroad will be the largest on earth, and no other industrial establishment will begin to equal them in their dimensions and in the number of men employed. Recently the company prepared plans for large additions, and the new buildings will be erected at once. Hereafter all locomotives for the Pennsylvania railroad and the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg will be built at Altoona, and only repair work will be done at the other shops.

—Alfred Graham and W. A. Porter, of Clearfield, closed a deal recently with Robert Stewart, of Surveyor Run, Girard township, whereby they become the owners of 3,000 acres of land, the consideration being $40,000. The tract is underlaid with coal and besides the improvements, consisting of a large saw mill and other buildings, there is a large lot of sawed lumber. On the piece there are 12,000,000 feet of hemlock; 6,000,000 of white pine; 2,000,000 of white oak; 1,000,000 of red oak, besides some 70,000 railroad ties.

—A burglar entered the residence of Andrew M. Heffner, in Smithfield, a suburb of Huntingdon, recently by climbing up the porch and getting through an open window in Mr. Heffner's bedroom. The burglar ransacked a wardrobe in the room and got a pocketbook containing $21.15, and went into another room and got about $7 more. He then decamped, leaving Mr. Heffner's pantaloons on the porch. A watch was in the pantaloons, but the thief didn't take it, nor did he take a revolver which he found in the wardrobe.

—The *Scientific American*, of New York, has signalized its 50th anniversary by the publication of a very handsome 72 page special number, which consists of a review of the development of science and the industrial arts in the United States during the past 50 years. It was an ambitious undertaking, and the work has been well done. The many articles are thoroughly technical, and they are written in a racy and popular style, which makes the whole volume—it is nothing less, being equal to a book of 442 ordinary pages—thoroughly readable. It is inclosed for preservation in a handsome cover, and is sold at the price of ten cents.

—Dr. George W. Hewitt, a well known physician of Alexandria, died at his residence in that place on Tuesday afternoon of last week, after a lingering illness, aged 68 years, 6 months and 2 days, having been born in Alexandria Jan. 19, 1828. Deceased was a graduate in medicine from the Western Reserve College in Ohio in 1852 and began the practice of his profession at Alexandria soon thereafter, which was continued until a few years ago when he was stricken with paralysis. He was a member of the Reformed church and highly esteemed in the community. A wife and four children survive him.

—John Foust, of Nickton, Cambria county, while on a visit to his sister at Homer City, Indiana county, became suddenly insane and was placed in the Dixmont insane asylum. After the depaature of the brother, the sister looked through his satchel. She found a piece of paper which told of a sum of money which Foust claimed to have hidden in her cellar. It was known that he always carried considerable money about his person, so a couple of men were called in, who dug diligently in the floor of the cellar, and at last unearthed the money of the maniac. In the pile were $1,240 in gold, $123 in silver and $869 in greenbacks, or $2,232 in all. The money was taken to Indiana, Pa., and put in the First National bank, pending legal disposition of it by the court.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by M. W. Isenberg, clerk of the Orphans' court during the past week:

David L. Whitzel, Cromwell township, and Mary E. Leonard, Saxton, Pa.

George H. Riden and Sarah Ellen Briggs, Patterson, Juniata county, Pa.

Frank Borbin, Mount Union, and Clara Smith, Rockhill.

Ellsworth Parson and Rosa V. Flood, Nossville.

George A. Lowry and Matilda C. Broad, Tod township.

Charles W. Cisney and N. M. Flood, Nossville.

George McCardle and Amanda McClenand, Greenwood Furnace.

Oliver Wilson, Dry Run, Franklin county, Pa., and Marietta Weight, Petersburg.

FOUND RATTLERS PLENTY.

Three Men Had a Thrilling Experience on Laurel Hill Mountain.

Messrs. John Donaldson and William Strayer, of Morrellville, and J. S. Stutzman, of Upper Yoder township, went out on Laurel Hill mountain on Tuesday for huckleberries, says the Johnstown *Tribune*. After gathering about twelve quarts of the luscious fruit they turned their steps homeward, and on their way they met with quite a thrilling experience.

They were passing through that part of the mountain known as Dry Ridge, about two miles above Morrellville, when Messrs. Donaldson and Stutzman who were a few yards in advance of Mr. Strayer, walked into a den of from sixty to seventy-five rattlesnakes. The reptiles at once raised an alarm, and in a moment the men were surrounded, the hissing, rattling noise of the venomous things causing a sickening sensation to come over them. They at once saw that retreat was more dangerous than standing where they were, as the snakes were so thick they were liable to step on them, and they began blazing away with their shotguns. After Mr. Stutzman had emptied his gun he called to Mr. Strayer to hand him a stout stick. Mr. Strader got the stick, but, not caring to get any nearer the rattlers than necessaay, he threw it toward Mr. Stutzman. It struck him on the calf of the leg when he was not expecting it, and caused him to make an involuntary jump into the air of about two feet, thinking, of course, he had been bitten.

By this time, however, thirty-two snakes had "bit the dust," and the rest had wriggled off the rocks, so there was no need for the stick. At the first sign of danger an old female snake with eleven rattles swallowed twenty-four of her offspring; she was among the number killed, and after the battle she was cut open and the young ones, from five to eight inches in length, were dispatched. Mr. Stutzman this morning brought to this office three feet ten inches of a rattlesnake skin as a trophy of the battle. One considerably longer was killed, but before dying it bit itself, and the skin was therefore considered poisonous.

John Banks.

John Banks died at his home in Union township last Friday evening of bowel trouble, after an illness of short duration. Mr. Banks was born in this county October 10, 1825, hence was at the time of his death aged 70 years, 9 months and 14 days. He was married in 1848 to Catharine Price, to which union nine children were born—three sons and six daughters, three of whom, with his wife, survive him. The surviving children are William Banks, of Union township, Mrs. Ellen Price, of Altoona, and Mrs. Eliza Wagner, of Union township. Three brothers also survive him as follows: Solomon, of Altoona, James, of Ryde, and William of Spruce Creek. In 1864 Mr. Banks moved to Mapleton, since which time he has been a resident of this immediate vicinity. During the war he served twenty-two months as a member of Co. B, 110th Regt., and had the reputation of being a good soldier. The remains were interred in the old U. B. cemetery last Sunday afternoon in the presence of a large number of friends. The services were conducted by Rev. B. J. Hummel assisted by Rev. Henry Treverton. We extend sympathy to the bereaved friends.

Saved His Pocketbook.

Mr. E. Conrad, the veteran editor of that widely known and very popular family journal, the McVeytown *Journal*, was the hero of a thrilling adventure last Thursday, wherein he narrowly escaped having his fat wallet appropriated by a pickpocket. In company with a number of lesser lights he had been to Lewistown, taking in the sights of the great military encampment. We understand that he was there all week. On Thursday there was an immense crowd about the station. As the editor was about taking the car for his homeward trip he became distinctly conscious of the fact that a hand was feeling about in his pocket, and that it wasn't his hand, either. Raising the huge umbrella which he carried he brought it down with force upon the head of the owner of the stray hand, inquiring: "What are you doing in my pocket?" The intruder's reply was: "I am only trying to get on the car." "Cooney" sharply rejoined: "Well, you'll never get on that car through my pocket." It was a thrilling episode.—Altoona *Tribune.*

ESTRAY.—A large moulter blue, gray and black cow, round hole in each ear, one side torn out. Strop and bell. Should have calf with her. Left home July 17th. Reward will be paid for information leading to her recovery. J. G. Hicks, Mapleton, Pa.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared

To Accommodate

You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock

and White Oak

Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

More

Medicinal value, more skill, care, expense, more wonderful cures and more curative power in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Than in any other. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

A Four-Footed Bird.

The Connecticut River sandstone is the geological wonderland of the New England States. The Bad Lands of Wyoming and South Dakota have rocks and fine clays that are literally filled with the remains of antedeluvian monsters, but they all appear to have belonged to the order of four-footed mammalia. The prehistoric monsters of the Connecticut Valley were also of the four-footed kind, but were probably the oldest creatures of that class that ever walked. These old-time freaks were birds of a size larger than any horse that now exists; but, birds though they were, they walked on four legs, just as any other quadruped does. No remains of these creatures have ever been found other than their tracks, dozens of which have been found on sandstone and carefully gotten out and sent to the large museums of the world. The bird tracks recently found at Hastings, England, are as canary tracks to those of an ostrich when compared with the gigantic impressions left by the four-footed bird of the Connecticut Valley.

Surprised.

Two ladies were being shown the wonders of the X rays recently by Professor Robinson, of Bowdoin College, and one was looking through the other with the fluoroscope. "Can you see the ribs?" asked the polite professor. "Oh, yes, very plainly," was the answer; "but I never knew before that they extended up and down." And then it was the duty of the scientist to explain that steel corset ribs, as well as human bone ribs, are disclosed by the merciless X rays. —Argonaut.

WOMEN DISCOURAGED.

GOOD AND SUFFICIENT REASONS FOR THE BLUES.

Doctors Fail to Understand Symptoms That Are Danger Signals.

A marked trait in woman's character is to place implicit confidence in her physician.

A man must work entirely from theory in the treatment of female diseases, for unfortunately facts based upon actual knowledge, belong to the female sex alone. Many women who periodically suffer with attacks of faintness, dizziness, extreme lassitude, "don't care" or want-to-be-left-alone feeling, do not at first realize that these are the infallible symptoms of womb trouble and the forerunners of great suffering.

Soon they grow to feel that the doctor does not understand their case. Then they remember that "a woman best understands a woman's ills," and turn to Mrs. Pinkham.

The following letter is but one positive illustration of this fact:—

"Four years ago I began to suffer with great weakness of the generative organs. My womb was prolapsed; I suffered with continual backache and all the other pains that accompany that weakness. I tried doctor after doctor, had operations. The final operation after which I became a total wreck, was scraping of the womb. A friend, one day, recommended to my husband your Compound. He bought me a bottle. The relief I experienced after taking it, was wonderful. I continued its use, and I am glad to say my recovery is a perfect surprise to everybody that knows me."—MRS. B. BLUHM, 4940 San Francisco Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

N Y N U—31

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

THE LABOR WORLD.

California has 18,000 miners.

China has many labor unions.

Boston has 3000 union brewers.

Slipper makers organized a union in Brooklyn.

St. Louis is to have a co-operative congress.

Saginaw, Mich., has a Ladies' Union Labor League.

New York sheep butchers commenced forming a union.

A National Building Trades Council is in course of formation.

Philadelphia jacket makers won a strike for shorter hours and weekly pay.

United Journeymen Tailors are voting by shops to establish a death benefit fund.

An orators' bureau has been added to the department of the American Federation of Labor.

The United Brewery Employes' Convention will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 20.

It is said that the income of the Cigarmakers' Internatioaal Union this year will be $1,000,000.

In Vienna, Austria, laundry women work seventeen hours a day for $2.50 a week and their meals.

Chicago Building Trades Council wants a representative of organized labor upon the School Board.

Peter Muller has 70,000 persons in his employ on the Loffoden Islands, Norway. They are all engaged in the preparation of cod liver oil.

The California Labor Commissioner will present to the next Legislature a bill to abolish the time-check system and corporation-store system.

The workmen of St. Petersburg, Russia, have struck for an advance of wages, and a reduction of work hours from fourteen to twelve hours.

The wages of the coal miners in the Birmingham district of Alabama have been increased under the new sliding scale arrangement by 2½ cents per ton.

Three thousand one hundred and thirty-one persons are employed in Pennsylvania in the manufacture of tin plate. These receive on an average $1.79 a day.

A 10,000-spindle mill is to be erected in Gaffney, S. C., to spin fine yarn for fancy goods. This will be the first attempt of a Southern mill at the finer yarns.

The French Chamber of Deputies has rejected, by 392 votes to 152, a proposal of M. Jules Guesde, limiting the working day of women and children to eight hours.

The file cutters of Manchester, England, and district, owing to the briskness of trade, are pressing their employers to return to the prices which were departed from over twenty years ago.

For the first time in many years the entire establishment, excepting one department, of John & James Dobson, Philadelphia, manufacturers of carpets, cloths and plush goods, stopped work, owing to the lack orders. About 1500 hands are thrown out of employment. The mills will probably remain closed until business prospects brighten.

The announcement that Local Assembly 300, Pittsburg, had withdrawn from the Knights of Labor, taking some 6000 members from that organization, was a fruitful topic of discussion in labor circles. This assembly, composed of glass workers, has been for years, numerically and financially, the strongest trades union connected with the Knights of Labor.

NEWSY CLEANINGS.

The Cuban Joan of Arc has been killed.

Florida will produce 3,000,000 water melons this season.

The Kneipp water cure fad has struck New York State.

American green goods men are said to be operating in Japan.

Newfoundland has a surplus of $200,000, the first in ten years.

A case of Asiatic cholera has been discovered at Dantzic, Germany.

McKeesport, Penn., taxes each of the 2373 electric poles in the city $1.

The corn crop will be unusually short this year in many sections of Mexico.

Gold bearing deposits have been discovered in the Nenquin district of Argentine.

The army worm is said to be millions strong in the district of Stockton, Cal.

California seems to be the only State which is not booming its fruit crop this year.

Detroit has 202 miles of street railroad tracks. The fare has just been reduced to three cents.

A plague of ticks is reported from Townsville, Queensland, and numbers of cattle are dying daily.

Vincent Ray, a Chippewa Indian, who died the other day in Superior, Wis., left an estate of $75,000.

Washington expects this year's wheat crop to be 16,000,000 bushels—the biggest in the history of the State.

The militia returns of the two cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny show 111,056 men fit and liable for military duty.

A partial report on the surveys of the projected new capital of Brazil has been presented to the Minister of Industry.

The gauge of the Florida Southern Railroad, 200 miles long, was recently changed from three feet to standard in six hours, both rails being shifted.

The Mormons are seeking to convert the Brooklynites, and already forty persons have accepted the belief and emigrated to the State of Brigham Young.

The favorite team of the Emperor of Germany is a pair of chestnuts, one of which was raised in Susquehanna, Penn. The other came from Binghamton, N. Y.

The English company owning Middlesborough, Ky., figured their land worth $5,250,000 in 1891. Now it appears in the balance sheets as worth $729,814.

Commissioner-General Stump has arranged a system whereby all immigrants from infected ports may be watched after landing at any United States port to prevent the spread of disease.

After the first of October next English mails for Japan will be carried in English ships. Hitherto the mails have been transferred to German ships at Hamburg, or Bremen, brought back to England, and then sent to their destination.

The police authorities of Brooklyn have given strict orders to the conductors and motormen not to allow crowding on the trolley cars. No person is to be allowed to ride on the front platform, and cars which can seat fifty or sixty people are not to be allowed to carry more than seventy-five or ninety passengers.

A New Herd of Buffaloes.

A herd of buffaloes, numbering about eighty head, has been found in Presidio County, Texas. Dr. J. B. Taylor, a wealthy ranchman, intends to round them up and place them on his ranch.

THE SILVER CONVENTION.

Sessions Held in St. Louis Simultaneously With the Populists.

The Silver Convention met at St. Louis, Mo., simultaneously with the Populists' Convention and listened to addresses from Representative Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, Temporary Chairman, and W. P. St. John, Permanent Chairman. A committee was named to confer with the Populists in regard to the indorsement of Bryan and Sewall.

There were only about 400 persons in the hall when the National Silver Convention opened its first session. The most important action taken was the appointment of a committee to confer with the Populists to the end that the nomination of Bryan and Sewall be confirmed.

Chairman Mott, of North Carolina, called the convention to order at 12.30 o'clock, and introduced Francis G. Newlands, Representative in Congress from Nevada, as the Temporary Chairman, who addressed the convention.

After naming the Committee on Credentials the Temporary Chairman had Miss Lillie Pierce, of St. Louis, escorted to the platform. She was arrayed in a garb of white, over which was draped the American flag and had a liberty cap on her head. She read the Declaration of Independence.

A recess was then taken until 4.30 p. m. When the convention was called to order again a resolution was adopted inviting Populists to attend as visitors. The Permanent Organization Committeee reported in favor of William P. St. John, of New York, as Permanent Chairman and he addressed the convention. When Mr. St. John concluded, G. W. Baker, of California, moved the appointment of a committee consisting of one from each State to meet a similar committee from the Populists to take up the question of differences between the two parties for the purpose of coming to some rational agreement, to the end that the nomination of Bryan and Sewall might be ratified by the two conventions.

POOR CONDITION OF FRUIT.

Reports to the Agricultural Department Are Not Flattering.

A generally poor condition of fruit throughout the country is announced in the report of the Agricultural Department just published. Apples declined in condition from 71 to 64.6 during June. Prospects for excellent crops still continue in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Iowa. Conditions are also very fair in Nebraska and several of the mountain States. In other parts of the country the condition of the crop is far below the average, being lowest in the Atlantic coast States.

In the Ohio valley and certain of the Western States not yet referred to the figures are somewhat higher, but nowhere above 67, which is the percentage returned for Illinois and Missouri.

The peach crop promises to be of medium proportions. Good crops are expected in Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas. The crop has suffered considerably in California. In New Jersey the fruit is falling badly. The Connecticut and New York orchards promise very little fruit, and in Pennsylvania the condition is no better than in contiguous New Jersey.

In the European countries throughout last month the conditions were highly favorable to growing grain.

DEVASTATION WIDESPREAD.

Life and Property Destroyed in the Ohio and Kanawha Valleys.

A rainstorm played havoc generally in the Ohio and Kanawha valleys, covering a distance of 100 miles up the Kanawha River and about the same distance up the Ohio. So disastrous a storm has never been known before in that part of West Virginia. Six feet of water cover the lowlands in some places for miles. At Tunnelton, W. Va., the entire town was almost wiped from the face of the earth by a cloudburst. Scarcely a house remains to shelter the unfortunate citizens, and distress and destitution are seen everywhere. All the streams in the western and central parts of the State are over their banks, and in the wild rush of the waters human life and property were carried away.

Great damage has been done along the Little Kanawha River. Steamboats were torn from their moorings and dashed against the banks, in some cases totally wrecking them. The steamer Nina Paden came in contact with a rushing mass of logs and went to the bottom, with the crew on board. All of the men were rescued.

At West Union the immense Baltimore and Ohio bridge was washed from its piers. This was the third cloudburst in that section in a month.

VENEZUELA'S SIDE.

An Allegation That the Schomburgk Line is a Forgery.

The brief of Venezuela on the boundary dispute, prepared by Counselor Storrow, was presented to the Venezuelan Commission in Washington. It asserts that the British claim has no basis except occupation, and that the posts in the Cuyuni Basin and at Point Barima were mere trading stations. It contends that there is a natural barrier and line of demarcation between Venezuela and British Guiana, which the Dutch and English settlements did not attempt to pass until the invasion of an armed English force at the time gold was discovered about a dozen years ago. It alleges that even the Schomburgk line as now laid down on the English maps is not that originally laid down by Schomburgk as a basis of discussion. In conclusion it asserts that the region which Venezuela desired to submit to arbitration contains no actual settlement to-day, and that the highest estimate of the capital put into the gold fields is $2,000,000, in return for which an output of $10,500,000 has been secured.

SAD CASE OF LEPROSY.

Hopeless Misery of a White Girl in California.

One of the saddest cases of hopeless misery seen in San Francisco, Cal., in years is that of fifteen-year-old Lena Grimm, who is in an advanced stage of leprosy. Her parents took her to Hawaii when she was an infant, and there, in some way, she contracted the disease. It did not manifest itself until a few years ago, when she was living in Humboldt County with her father, her mother having died. Neighbors forced the father to move on, wherever he settled, and finally he made a home on the Humboldt coast, a mile from any other house. Even there the law officers reached him, and in despair, he took the girl to the San Francisco pesthouse. There she has no company except a leprous Chinese woman. She cannot read, and appears stupefied by the disease, which will soon end her life.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

According to Turkish official reports from Crete the Christian insurgents in that island are burning Moslem villages and are murdering women and children.

The withdrawals of gold from the Treasury aggregated $53,800, of which $43,700 was in coin and $10,100 in bars. None went out for export. New York banks put $375,000 in gold coin into the Sub-Treasury, swelling the gold reserve to $103,951,391.

A medal of honor has been presented to Richard Beddows, late private Thirth-fourth New York Battery, for most distinguished gallantry in action at the battle of Spottsylvania C. H., May 18, 1864.

The State Department has been informed that Ye Pom Gin has been appointed Minister of Korea to the United States, to succeed Pom Kwang Soh. The latter is recalled to perform the duties of President of the Privy Council, to which he has just been appointed.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint are being flooded with letters asking for information on the money question.

About $18,000,000 in gold was pledged by Clearing House banks of New York City to protect the United States Treasury gold reserve.

Further correspondence in relation to the Venezuelan question has passed between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury. Venezuela's brief was presented to the United States Commission.

The President has commuted to imprisonment for life the death sentence of John C. Bell, of Texas. He has also commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of Tom Davis and Taylor Hickman, Indian boys. The former is fourteen years of age, and the latter thirteen. All three of the above were sentenced to be executed September 4.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cincinnati	59	26	.694	Philadel.	37	43	.463
Baltimore.	52	26	.667	Brooklyn.	37	44	.457
Cleveland	53	28	.654	W'shing'n	33	44	.429
Chicago.	49	38	.563	New York	32	47	.405
Pittsburg.	44	36	.550	St. Louis.	24	57	.296
Boston.	42	37	.532	Louisville	21	57	.269

The draft of the first five chapters of the Greater New York charter was made public.

Great damage was done by floods in West Virginia and Ohio.

The National Co-operative Union was organized in St. Louis.

Major McKinley addressed at Canton, Ohio, 400 delegates to the National Convention of window-glass workers and afterwards cut a fifty-five pound Georgia watermelon presented to him by a party of railroad officials.

The Northern Pacific Railroad was sold in New York City for $13,000,000. It was bought by the reorganized company.

Several oyster fishermen have been arrested for dredging on the beds leased from the State of New York by Staten Island oystermen. Under the new law their boats may be confiscated.

Mrs. Mary Bogardus Livingston was burned to death at Annandale, N. Y.

William Hennessy was accidentally shot and killed by his sixteen-year-old schoolboy friend Simonton, near Camden, N. J.

Mrs. James J. Coogan, of New York, was robbed of $35,000 worth of diamonds in the Mathewson Hotel, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

George Wallace Jones, formerly a United States Senator, died at his home in Dubuque, Iowa. He had been in poor health for some time and his death was not unexpected. Mr. Jones was born in Vincennes, Ind., on April 12, 1804.

Major McKinley visited Alliance, Ohio, and made two speeches.

W. C. Whitney, in an interview in New York City, said that in the light of the present political situation, a third ticket was inevitable.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, William Willey, a tailor, thirty-seven years old, shot and killed his wife, firing four shots at her, all of which took effect. He then committed suicide. Four children survive them.

William Steinway, of New York City, has distributed among various charities the sum of $5000, which he will receive for his services as Rapid Transit Commissioner.

Two important conferences to organize the fight for a gold standard were held in New York City by Hon. W. C. Whitney.

Stocks were strong on the New York markets owing to the efforts of the bankers to protect the Treasury reserve and prevent as far as possible the export of gold.

Miss Angie Kilburn, of Chicago, a sister of Mrs. Albion W. Tourgee, was killed in a driving accident near Mayville, N. Y.

Mrs. John Hoey, one of America's great actresses thirty years ago, died in her beautiful home, Hollywood, Long Branch, N. J.

Several electors for President on the Democratic ticket in Pennsylvania and Maryland have bolted Bryan and the Chicago platform.

Naylor's Opera House, the Cincinnati House, Espenhain & Albrecht's dry goods store, E. L. Godeck's book store, E. W. Leed's jewelry store and several other buildings were burned at Terre Haute, Ind. Loss $300,000, about half covered by insurance.

Howard Benedict, nephew of E. C. Benedict, the New York banker, was married to Miss Edith Lloyd, of Cincinnati, in the morning, and in the evening he died.

William Jennings Bryan made a speech defending the Chicago platform to a great audience in Omaha, Neb.

A statue to John Brown, the Abolitionist, was unveiled at North Elba, N. Y.

The banks in New York City belonging to the Clearing House Association pledged themselves to give up $15,000,000 in gold for the United States Treasury.

Major McKinley visited Cleveland, Ohio, and took part in the centennial celebration there.

The funeral of William E. Russell was held in Cambridge, Mass. President Cleveland attended it.

There was a sharp break in stocks on the New York City markets owing to disquietude over the political situation and the heavy withdrawals of gold for shipment.

Foreign Notes.

The Marquis of Santa Lucia, rebel President of Cuba, has sailed from the island for New York.

A dispatch from Havana, Cuba, says that the Spanish forces under Fondeviela defeated the rebels in a pitched battle.

The water supply of the city of London is very low.

The insurgents in Macedonia are reported to have been defeated by Turkish troops with the loss of 500 men.

The members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston sailed from Liverpool for home on the steamship Servia.

A cable despatch from Havana, Cuba, says that Antonio Maceo is preparing to make an early attack on the trocha.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

30

MILK AND CREAM.			
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.10 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals....			23,656
Condensed milk, gals.....			231
Cream, gals.....			974
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Extras.....$	—	@$	15
Firsts.....	13½	@	14
Thirds to seconds.....	11½	@	13
State—Fancy.....	14	@	14½
Welsh tubs—Fancy.....	—	@	14
Western Im. Creamery.....	10	@	12
Western Dairy.....	9	@	12
Factory, firsts.....	—	@	10
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	6¾
Full cream, good to prime..	5½	@	6¼
State Factory—Part skims, common to fair.....	2	@	3
Part skims, choice.....	—	@	5
Full skims.....	—	@	1½
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh.....	—	@	14
Jersey—Fancy.....	15	@	16
Western—Prime to choice....	12½	@	13
Southern—Best.....	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz.....	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice.	1 12½	@	1 15
Medium, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 00
Pea, 1895, choice.....	1 02½	@	1 05
Red kidney, 1895, choice...	1 07½	@	1 10
White kidney, 1895, choice.	1 22½	@	1 25
Black turtle soup, 1895.....	1 22½	@	1 25
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₱ 60 lbs..	1 70	@	1 72½
Green peas, bbls.....	72½	@	75
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Blackberries, Jersey, ₱ qt....	4	@	6
Raspberries, ₱ pint.....	4	@	6
Plums, wild goose, ₱ qt.....	4	@	6
Peaches, Del., ₱ basket.....	40	@	50
Watermelons, ₱ 100.....	8 00	@	20 00
Muskmelons, ₱ carrier.....	1 00	@	2 00
Gooseberries, ₱ qt.....	3	@	5
Cherries, ₱ basket.....	—	@	—
Huckleberries, ₱ qt.....	5	@	9
Currants, ₱ qt.....	4	@	6
Apples, nearby, ₱ bbl.....	1 25	@	1 75
Grapes, Del., ₱ case.....	1 25	@	2 00
Pears, Le Conte, ₱ bbl.....	1 50	@	3 50
HOPS.			
State—1895, choice, ₱ lb.....	7½	@	8
1895, common to fair.....	3	@	5
Pacific Coast, choice.....	6½	@	7
Common to prime.....	3	@	6
Old odds, 1893.....	1½	@	2½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Southern, new, ₱ bbl.	75	@	90
L. I., in bulk.....	87	@	1 12
Sweet, ₱ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 50
Cabbage, L. I., ₱ 100.....	2 00	@	2 50
Onions, Eastern Shore, ₱ bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Orange Co., ₱ bbl.....	75	@	1 00
Squash, nearly, ₱ bbl.....	40	@	60
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	10	@	35
Carrots, ₱ 100 bunches.....	75	@	1 00
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl.....	60	@	70
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₱ crate....	30	@	40
Green peas, ₱ bag.....	—	@	50
String beans, ₱ bag.....	25	@	35
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches.....	75	@	1 00
Asparagus, ₱ doz bunches..	50	@	1 50
Egg plant, ₱ bbl.....	—	@	3 00
Cucumbers, Jersey, ₱ box....	60	@	75
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl.....	1 50	@	2 50
Green corn, Jersey, ₱ 100....	50	@	1 00
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb.....	95	@	1 00
Clover mixed.....	67½	@	70
Straw—Long rye.....	95	@	1 00
Oat.....	45	@	50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	—	@	10½
Spring chickens, ₱ lb.....	10½	@	13
Roosters, old, ₱ lb.....	—	@	6½
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	8	@	8½
Ducks, ₱ pair.....	50	@	80
Geese, ₱ pair.....	75	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair.....	15	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	—	@	10
Chickens, Phila., ₱ lb.....	14	@	18
Western, light weight.....	11	@	14
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	10½	@	11
L. I. Spring ducks, ₱ lb.....	12½	@	13
Geese, ₱ lb.....	17	@	18
Squabs, ₱ doz.....	1 25	@	2 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Patents.....	4 00	@	4 25
Spring Patents.....	3 40	@	3 60
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	—	@	64¼
September.....	—	@	62⅝
Corn—No. 2.....	32¾	@	32⅞
Oats—No. 2 White.....	—	@	23½
Ungraded White.....	24	@	27½
Rye—No. 2, Western.....	—	@	32½
Barley—Feeding.....	32	@	32½
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100.....	3 50	@	4 00
Clover.....	6 75	@	8 25
Lard—City steam.....	—	@	3.10c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed.....	6¼	@	7¼
Milch cows, com. to good ..	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed.....	6	@	8½
Country dressed.....	5½	@	8
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs.....	2 50	@	3 75
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs.....	3 50	@	5 85
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs.....	3 60	@	4 10
Dressed.....	5	@	6⅛

BUNCOED UNCLE SAM.

The Wonderful Well Drew Its Supply From a Creek.

Some time ago a contract was let to a company of which former Congressman Levi P. Maish, of Pennsylvania, was the representative, for digging a well for the use of the cavalry post at Fort Meyer, near Washington. Two wells were dug without success, and then the company sub-let the contract to a professional well-digger from Pennsylvania.

The contract called for fifty thousand gallons of water a day, and after going to a surprisingly shallow depth the sub-contractor announced that he had struck a flow of water of the necessary volume. The pump showed in fact, that the well was producing sixty thousand gallons a day, or ten thousand gallons more than the contract requirement. Upon this showing the sub-contractor was last November paid $8000 for his services on the recommendation of Assistant Secretary of the War Doe.

Quartermaster-General Balchelder had suspicions as to the reliability of the well, and recently he started an investigation. In the proximity to the well there flows a little stream, and he discovered the contractor had run a pipe line from the stream into the well, thus supplying it with water. As the water was pumped out it was returned to the stream and again flowed back through the pipe line into the well.

A hunt was made for the enterprising subcontractor, but it was found that he had gone to South America. The company, represented by President Maish, proposes to refund the money.

Mad Dogs Don't Froth at the Mouth.

John P. Haines, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, insists that dogs which froth at the mouth should not be shot as mad.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "The Law of Heredity."

TEXT: "Whose son art thou, thou young man?"—I Samuel xvii., 58.

Never was there a more unequal fight than that between David and Goliath; David five feet high, Goliath ten; David a shepherd boy brought up amid rural scenes, Goliath a warrior by profession; Goliath a mountain of braggadocio, David a marvel of humility; Goliath armed with an iron spear, David armed with a sling, with smooth stones from the brook. But you are not to despise these latter weapons. There was a regiment of slingers in the Assyrian army and a regiment of slingers in the Egyptian army, and they made terrible execution, and they could cast a stone with as much accuracy and force as now can be sent shot or shell. The Greeks in their army had slingers who would throw leaden plummets inscribed with the irritating words, "Take this!"

So it was a mighty weapon David employed in that famous combat. A Jewish rabbi says that the probability is that Goliath was in such contempt for David that in a paroxysm of laughter he threw his head back and his helmet fell off, and David saw the uncovered forehead, and his opportunity had come, and taking this sling and swinging it around his head two or three times, and aiming it at that uncovered forehead, crashed it in like an eggshell. The battle over, behold the tableau: King Saul sitting, little David standing, his fingers clutched into the hair of decapitated Goliath. As Saul sees David standing there holding in his hand the ghastly, reeking, staring trophy, evidence of the complete victory over God's enemies, the king wonders what parentage was honored by such heroism, and in my text he asks David his pedigree, "Whose son art thou, thou young man?" The king saw what you and I see, that this question of heredity is a mighty one.

The longer I live the more I believe in blood—good blood, bad blood, proud blood, humble blood, honest blood, thieving blood, heroic blood, cowardly blood. The tendency may skip a generation or two, but it is sure to come out, as in a little child you sometimes see a similarity to a great-grandfather whose picture hangs on the wall. That the physical and mental and moral qualities are inheritable is patent to any one who keeps his eyes open. The similarity is so striking sometimes as to be amusing. Great families, regal or literary, are apt to have the characteristics all down through the generations, and what is more perceptible in such families may be seen on a smaller scale in all families. A thousand years have no power to obliterate the difference.

The large lip of the house of Austria is seen in all the generations and is called the Hapsburg lip. The house of Stuart always means in all generations cruelty and bigotry and sensuality. Witness Queen of Scotts. Witness Charles I and Charles II. Witness James I and James II and all the other scoundrels of that line. Scottish blood means persistence, English blood means reverence for the ancient, Welsh blood means religiosity, Danish blood means fondness for the sea. Indian blood means roaming disposition, Celtic blood means fervidity, Roman blood means conquest. The Jewish facility for accumulation you may trace clear back to Abraham, of whom the Bible says, "he was rich in silver and gold and cattle," and to Isaac and Jacob, who had the same characteristics. Some families are characterized by longevity, and they have a tenacity of life positively Methuselish. Others are characterized by Goliathian stature, and you can see it for one generation, two generations, five generations, in all the generations. Vigorous theology runs down in the line of the Alexanders. Tragedy runs on in the family of the Kembles. Literature runs on in the line of the Trollopes. Philanthropy runs on in the lines of the Wilberforces. Statesmanship runs on in the line of the Adamses. You see these peculiarities in all generations. Henry and Catherine of Navarre religious, all their families religious. The celebrated family of Casini, all mathematicians. The celebrated family of the Medici, grandfather, son and Catherine, all remarkable for keen intellect. The celebrated family of Gustavus Adolphus, all warriors.

This law of heredity asserts itself without reference to social or political condition, for you sometimes find the ignoble in high place and the honorable in obscure place. A descendant of Edward I a toll gatherer. A descendent of Edward III a doorkeeper. A descendant of the Duke of Northumberland a trunk maker. Some of the mightiest families of England are extinct, while some of those most honored in the peerage go back to an ancestry of hard knuckles and rough exterior. This law of heredity is entirely independent of social or political conditions. Then you find avarice and jealousy and sensuality and fraud having full swing in some families. The violent temper of Frederick William is the inheritance of Frederick the Great. It is not a theory founded by worldly philosophy, but by divine authority. Do you not remember how the Bible speaks of a chosen generation, of the generation of the righteous, of the generation of vipers, of an untoward generation, of a stubborn generation, of the iniquity of the fathers visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generations? So that the text comes to-day with the force of a projectile hurled from mightiest catapult: "Whose son art thou, thou young man?"

"Well," says some one, "that theory discharges me from all responsibility. Born of sanctified parents, we are bound to be good, and we cannot help ourselves. Born of unrighteous parentage, we are bound to be evil, and we cannot help ourselves." Two inaccuracies. As much as if you should say: "The centripetal force in nature has a tendency to bring everything to the center, and therefore all come to the center. The centrifugal force in nature has a tendency to throw everything to the periphery, and therefore everything will go out to the periphery." You know as well as I know that you can make the centripetal force overcome the centrifugal, and you can make the centrifugal overcome the centripetal, as when there is a mighty tide of good in a family that may be overcome by determination to evil; as in the case of Aaron Burr, the libertine, who had for father President Burr, the consecrated; as in the case of Pierrepont Edwards, the scourge of New York society eighty years ago, who had a Christian ancestry, while, on the other hand, some of the best men and women of this day are those who have come of an ancestry of which it would not be courteous to speak in their presence. The practical and useful object of this sermon is to show you that if you have come of a Christian ancestry then you are solemnly bound to preserve and develop the glorious inheritance, or if you have come of a depraved ancestry then it is your duty to brace yourself against the evil tendency by all prayer and Christian determination, and you are to find out the family frailties, and in arming the castle put the strongest guard at the weakest gate. With these smooth stones from the brook I hope to strike you, not where David struck Goliath, in the head, but where Nathan struck David, in the heart. "Whose son art thou, thou young man?"

There is something in all winter holidays to bring up the old folks. I think many of our thoughts at such times are set to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." The old folks were so busy at such times in making us happy and perhaps on less resource made their sons and daughters happier than you on larger resources are able to make your sons and daughters. The snow lay two feet above their graves, but they shook off the white blankets and mingled in the holiday festivities—the same wrinkles, the same stoop of shoulder under the weight of age, the same old style of dress or coat, the same smile, the same tones of voice. I hope you remember them before they went away. If not, I hope there are those who have recited to you what they were, and that there may be in your house some article of dress or furniture with which you associate their memories. I want to arouse the most sacred memories of your heart while I make the impassioned interrogatory in regard to your pedigree, "Whose son art thou, thou young man?"

First I accost all those who are descended of a Christian ancestry. I do not ask if your parents were perfect. There are no perfect people now, and I do not suppose there were any perfect people then. Perhaps there was sometimes too much blood in their eye when they chastised you. But, from what I know of you, you got no more than you deserved, and perhaps a little more chastisement would have been salutary. But you are willing to acknowledge, I think, that they wanted to do right. From what you overheard in conversations and from what you saw at the family altar and at neighborhood obsequies you know that they had invited God into their heart and their life. There was something that sustained those old people supernaturally. You have no doubt about their destiny. You expect if you ever get to heaven to meet them as you expect to meet the Lord Jesus Christ.

That early association has been a charm for you. There was a time when you got right up from a house of iniquity and walked out into the fresh air because you thought your mother was looking at you. You have never been very happy in sin because of a sweet old face that would present itself. Tremulous voices from the past accosted you until they were seemingly audible, and you looked around to see who spoke. There was an estate not mentioned in the last will and testament, a vast estate of prayer and holy example and Christian entreaty and glorious memory. The survivors of the family gathered to hear the will read, and this was to be kept and that was to be sold, and it was "share and share alike." But there was an unwritten will that read something like this: "In the name of God, amen, I being of sound mind, bequeath to my children all my prayers for their salvation; I bequeath to them all the results of a lifetime's toil; I bequeath to them the Christian religion, which has been so much comfort to me, and I hope may be solace for them; I bequeath to them a hope of reunion when the partings of life are over. 'Share and share alike,' may they inherit eternal riches. I bequeath to them the wish that they may avoid my errors and copy anything that may have been worthy. In the name of God who made me, and the Christ who redeemed me, and the Holy Ghost who sacrifices me, I make this my last will and testament. Witness all you hosts of heaven. Witness time, witness eternity. Signed, sealed and delivered in this our dying hour, Father and Mother." You did not get that will proved at the surrogate's office, but I take it out to-day and I read it to you. I take it out of the alcoves of your heart. I shake the dust off it. I ask if you will accept that inheritance, or will you break the will?

O ye of Christian ancestry, you have a responsibility vast beyond all measurement. God will not let you off with just being as good as ordinary people when you had such extraordinary advantage. Ought not a flower planted in a hothouse be more thrifty than a flower planted outside in a storm? Ought not a factory turned by the Housatonic do more work than a factory turned by a thin and shallow mountain stream? Ought not you of great early opportunity be better than those who had a cradle unblessed? A father sets his son up in business. He keeps an account of all the expenditures, so much for store fixture, so much for rent, so much for this, so much for that, and all the items aggregated, and the father expects the son to give an account. Your Heavenly Father charges against you all the advantages of a pious ancestry—so many prayers, so much Christian example, so many kind entreaties—all these gracious influences, one tremendous aggregate, and he asks you for an account of it. Ought not you to be better than those who had no such advantage? Better have been a foundling picked up off the city commons than with such magnificent inheritance of consecration to turn out indifferently. Ought not you, my brother, to be better, having had Christian nuture, than the man who can truly say this morning: "The first word I remember my father speaking to me was an oath; the first time I remember my father taking hold of me was in wrath; I never saw a Bible till I was ten years of age, and then I was told it was a pack of lies. The first twenty years of my life I was associated with the vicious. I seemed to be walled in by sin and death."

Now, my brother, ought you not—I leave it as a matter of fairness with you—ought you not to be better than those who had no early Christian influence? Standing as you do between the generation that is past and the generation that is to come, are you going to pass the blessing on, or are you going to have your life the gulf in which that tide of blessing shall drop out of sight forever? You are the trustee of piety in that ancestral line, and are you going to augment or squander that solemn trust fund? Are you going to disinherit your sons and daughters of the heirloom which your parents left you? Ah, that cannot be possible—it cannot be possible that you are going to take such a position as that. You are very careful about life insurances, and careful about the deeds, and careful about the mortgage, and careful about the title of your property, because when you step off the stage you want your children to get it all. Are you making no provision that they shall get grandfather's or grandmother's religion? Oh, what a last will and testament you are making, my brother! "In the name of God, amen. I, being of sound mind, make this my last will and testament. I bequeath to my children all the money I ever made and all the houses I own, but I disinherit them, I rob them of the ancestral grace and the Christian influence that I inherited. I have squandered that on my own worldliness. Share and share alike must they in the misfortune and the everlasting outrage. Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of God and men and angels and devils and all the generations of earth and heaven and hell, July, 1896."

Oh, the power of ancestral piety, well illustrated by a young man of New York who attended a prayer meeting one night and asked for prayers and then went home and wrote down these words: "Twenty-five years ago to-night my mother went to heaven, my beautiful, blessed mother, and I have been alone, tossed up and down upon the billows of life's tempestuous ocean. Shall I ever go to heaven? She told me I must meet her in heaven. When she took my hand in hers and turned her gentle, loving eyes on me and gazed earnestly and long into my face and then lifted them to heaven in that last prayer, she prayed that I might meet her in heaven. I wonder if I ever shall? My mother's prayers—oh, my sweet, blessed mother's prayers! Did ever a boy have such a mother as I had? For twenty-five years I have not heard her pray until to-night. I have heard her prayers all over again. They have had, in fact, a terrible resurrection. Oh, how she was wont to pray! She prayed as they prayed to-night, so earnest, so importunate, so believing. Shall I ever be a Christian? She was a Christian. Oh, how bright and pure and happy was her life! She was a cheerful and happy Christian.

"There is my mother's Bible. I have not opened it for years. Did she believe I could ever neglect her precious Bible? She surely thought I would read it much and often. How often has she read it to me! How did she cause me to kneel by my little bed and put my little hands up in the attitude of prayer! How has she knelt by me and over me, and I have felt her warm tears raining down upon my hands and face! Blessed mother, did you pray in vain for your boy? It shall not be in vain. Ah, no, no, it shall not be in vain. I will pray for myself. Who has sinned against so much instruction as I have? Against so many precious prayers put up to heaven for me by one of the most lovely, tender, pious, confiding, trusting of mothers in her Heavenly Father's care and grace? She never doubted; she believed. She always prayed as if she did. My Bible, my mother's Bible and my conscience teach what I am and what I have made myself. Oh, the bitter pangs of an accusing conscience! I need a Saviour mighty to save. I must seek Him. I will. I am on the sea of existence, and I can never get off from it. I am afloat. No anchor, no rudder, no compass, no book of instructions, for I have put them all away from me. Saviour of the perishing, save, or I perish." Do you wonder that the next day he arose in prayer meeting and said: "My brethren, I stand before you a monument of God's amazing mercy and goodness, forever blessed be His holy name. All I have and all I am I consecrate to Jesus, my Saviour and my God?" Oh, the power of ancestral prayer! Hear it!

O ye of highly favored ancestry, wake up this morning to a sense of your opportunity and responsibility. I think there must be an old cradle or a fragment of a cradle somewhere that could tell a story of midnight supplication in your behalf. Where is the old rocking chair in which you were sung to sleep with the holy nursery rhyme? Where is the old clock that ticked away the moments of that sickness on that awful night when there were but three of you awake—you and God and mother? Is there not an old staff in some closet? We beg you to turn over a new leaf this very day.

But I turn for a moment to those who had evil parentage, and I want to tell you that the highest thrones in heaven and the mightiest triumphs and the brightest crowns will be for those who had evil parentage, but who by the grace of God conquered—conquered. As good, as useful, as splendid a gentleman as I ever knew had for a father a man who died blaspheming God until the neighbors had to put their fingers in their ears to shut out the horror. One of the most consecrated and useful Christian ministers of to-day was the son of a drunken horse jockey. Tide of evil tremendous in some families! It is like Niagara rapids, and yet men have clung to a rock and been rescued. There is a family in New York, whose wealth has rolled up into many millions, that was founded by a man who, after he had vast estates, sent back a paper of tacks because they were 2 cents more than he expected. Grip and grind and gouge in the fourth generation—I suppose it will be grip and grind and gouge in the twentieth generation. The thirst of intoxicants has burned down through the arteries of a hundred and fifty years. Pugnacity or combativeness characterizes other families. Sometimes one form of evil, sometimes another form of evil. But it may be resisted; it has been resisted. If the family frailty be avarice, cultivate unselfishness and charity and teach your children never to eat an apple without offering somebody else half of it. Is the family frailty combativeness, keep out of the company of quick tempered people and never answer an impertinent question until you have counted a hundred both ways, and after you have written an angry letter keep it a week before you send it, and then burn it up.

Is the family frailty timidity and cowardice, cultivate backbone; read the biography of brave men like Joshua or Paul and see if you cannot get a little iron in your blood. Find out what the family frailty is and set body, mind and soul in battle array. Conquer you will. I think the genealogical table was put in the first chapter of the New Testament not only to show our Lord's pedigree, but to show that a man may rise up in an ancestral line and beat back successfully all the influences of bad heredity. See in that genealogical table that good King Asa was born of vile King Abia. See in that genealogical table that Joseph and Mary and the most illustrious Being that ever touched our world or ever will touch it had in their ancestral line scandalous Rehoboam and Rahab and Thamar and Bathsheba. If this world is ever to be Edenized—and it will be—all the infected families of the earth are to be regenerated, and there will some one arise in each family line and open a new genealogical table. There will be some Joseph to arise in the line and reverse the evil influence of Rehoboam, and there will be some Mary to arise in the line and reverse the evil influence of Bathsheba. Perhaps the star of hope may point down to your manager. Perhaps you are to be the hero or the heroine that is to put down the brakes and stop that long line of genealogical tendencies and switch it off on another track from that on which it has been running for a century. You do that, and I will promise you as fine a palace as the architect of heaven can build, the archway inscribed with the words, "More than conqueror." But, whatever your heredity, let me say you may be sons and daughters of the Lord God Almighty.

Estranged children from the homestead, come back through the open gate of adoption. There is royal blood in our veins; there are crowns on our escutcheon; our father is king; our brother is king; we may be kings and queens unto God forever. Come and sit down on the ivory bench of the palace. Come and wash in the fountains that fall into the basins of crystal and alabaster. Come and look out of the upholstered window upon gardens of azalea and amaranth. Hear the full burst of the orchestra while you banquet with potentates and victors. Oh, when the text sweeps backward, let it not stop at the cradle that rocked your infancy, but at the cradle that rocked the first world, and when the text sweeps forward let it not stop at your grave, but at the throne on which you may reign for ever and ever. "Whose son art thou, thou young man?" Son of God! Heir of immortality! Take your inheritance!

HISTORIC SPOT IS MARKED.

Place Where Pilgrims Signed the Constitution Designated in Granite.

A memorial of granite and bronze, erected at Provincetown, Mass., in commemoration of the signing of the constitution for the government of the new colony by the pilgrim fathers, has been unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. The site of the memorial was selected by a commission appointed by the State in 1895 to appropriately mark historic spots in Massachusetts. The act commemorated by the monument took place in the cabin of the Mayflower as she lay in the harbor before the pilgrims had decided upon Plymouth as a landing place.

Flags That Will Stand Wear.

The item of the expense of keeping "Old Glory" floating every day over public buildings or schoolhouses where the daily display of the National banner is rendered obligatory is not a small one.

In East St. Louis, Ill., a company has been formed with a capital of $100,000 to go into the manufacture of sheet iron, zinz and other metal flags. The material from which the flags now in use are made is not very durable, and in the soft coal burning States the banner lasts at best but a few weeks, all depending on the weather, and until after a week's use it becomes so dirty as to almost lost its identity, says the Chicago Chronicle.

The Stars and Stripes, duly waving and apparently fluttering, will be painted on the metal and then enameled. When dirty the flag can be lowered and washed. Such flags will withstand the gales which so readily whip those now in use into ribbons.

Germany uses 137,000,000 blank cartridges annually.

Buy $1.00 worth Dobbins Floating-Borax Soap of your grocer, send wrappers to Dobbins Soap Mf'g Co., Philadelphia, Pa. They will send you free of charge, postage paid, a Worcester Pocket Dictionary, 298 pages, bound in cloth, profusely illustrated. Offer good until August 1st only.

California seems to be the only State which is not booming its fruit crop this year.

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Personal.

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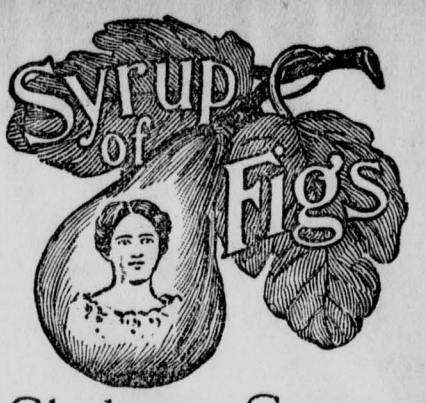
W. H. Griffin, Jackson, Michigan, writes: "Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years. Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. LOTZ, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

Think of it, ladies! You can permanently beautify your complexion with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.



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With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

STEADY WORK We Pay Cash Weekly and want men everywhere to sell STARK TREES; millions tested, proven "absolutely best." Superb outfits, new system STARK BROTHERS, Louisiana, Mo., Rockport, Ill.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

N Y N U—31

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

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For 25c. in stamps we send a 100 PAGE BOOK giving the experience of a practical Poultry Raiser—not an amateur, but a man working for dollars and cents—during 25 years. It teaches how to Detect and Cure Diseases; Feed for Eggs also for Fattening; which Fowls to Save for Breeding; everything requisite for profitable Poultry raising. BOOK PUBLISHING CO, 134 Leonard Street, New York.

EVERY FARMER IN THE NORTH

CAN MAKE MORE MONEY IN THE MIDDLE SOUTH.

He can make twice as much. He can sell his Northern farm and get twice as many acres for his money down here. We sell improved farms for $8 to $20 an acre. Plenty of railroads—four of them No droughts. Neither too hot nor too cold—climate just right. Northern farmers are coming every week. If you are interested write for FREE pamphlet and ask all the questions you want to. It is a pleasure to us to answer them.

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CUT PRICES ON PUMPS.

Everything the farmer sells is low. Who sells low to him? We have repeatedly refused to join, and, therefore, defeated windmill combinations, and have, since '89, reduced the cost of wind power to one-sixth what it was. We believe in low prices, high grades and large sales. No one knows the best pump or prices until he knows ours. We make short hand and long power stroke pumps, with best seamless brass tube cylinder, lower than iron ones—a 2½ x 16 inch at $2.12. Tell your dealer. Buy none other. Aermotor prices and goods are always best. Through gratitude, and because we are price makers, and are safest to deal with, the world has given us more than half its windmill business. We have 20 branch houses—one near you. Write for beautifully illustrated circular.

Follow the directions,

and you'll get the best work from Pearline. Not that there's any harm to be feared from it, no matter how you use it or how much you use. But to make your washing and cleaning easiest, to save the most rubbing, the most wear and tear, the most time and money—keep to the directions given on every package of Pearline.

If you'll do that with your flannels, for instance (it's perfectly simple and easy,) they'll keep beautifully soft, and without shrinking. 502

Millions NOW USE Pearline

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Is Like a Good Temper, "It Sheds a Brightness Everywhere."

POOR MAN'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA might well be the name of the 520-page book sent postpaid for 50c. in stamps by the BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE 134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City for it serves the purpose of the great encyclopædias costing a hundred times the 50c. asked. It is completely Indexed, making the information instantly available. With this valuable book you have a world of knowledge at your fingers' ends, and can easily supply a lack of early educational advantages. When reading, don't you constantly come across references you fail to understand? Isn't 50c. a small amount to pay for having such knowledge at hand? Do you know who Crœsus was, and where he lived? Who built the Pyramids, and when? That sound travels 1125 feet per second? What is the longest river in the world? That Marco Polo invented the compass in 1260, and who Marco Polo was? What the Gordian Knot was? The book contains thousands of explanations of just such matters as you wonder about. Buy it at the very low price of half a dollar and IMPROVE YOURSELF.

50c. **50c.** **50c.**

To the Overcomers.

Some of the lives which seem to us the hardest and the darkest have sources of light and hope of which we never know. A recent writer mentions such a case in the life of a man known as "the oldest of newsboys," and already past three-score and ten.

He was old and poor and friendless, but had found an asylum in one of the humbler charities with which the city abounds. He had his bunk and his scanty fare, but he was reticent about his past. On week days the rough and ragged competitors of his who held the neighboring corners as their individual claim, would often throw a customer in his way and forego their usual squabble for the coin. On Sundays he would often stand by the hydrant where he had sold papers and hand out tracts to passers-by. But he seldom spoke, and never about himself. They had some name for him at the refuge, but the newsboys always called him "Dad;" indeed he was old enough to have been greatgrandfather to many of them.

But one day he did not rise from his cot, and the keeper of the beds went to awaken him. He made no answer. He touched him, but there was no movement in respone. And then turning up the old, worn, weather-beaten face, he saw it all. The oldest of the newsboys was dead. When they had straightened out his limbs for the coming of the county undertaker, it occurred to some one that he had a tiny tin box in the "office." Beside his army button this was his only earthly possession. It might reveal the name, possibly the address of some relative. He had guarded it jealously, and so they proceeded to open it with serious curiosity. In it there was found no such memorial of his past as they had supposed, but a bit of writing paper, turned brown with years; and safely folded in its recesses lay two withered violets, and upon the paper written in a woman's hand, "He that overcometh, the same shall be clothed in white raiment."

It is not to be wondered at that they felt the mists gather in the eye; nor that they folded the paper together again and placed it in the hand of the dead soldier who had died in a five-cent lodging house, unknown and unnamed. But they understood right well that this poor old man had been supported all these years of his poverty and decrepitude by a memory and a hope; the memory of some past earthly May and the hope of some celestial June yet to be.—*Young People's Weekly.*"

—Last summer one of our grand children was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Frederickstown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain painted directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. and *Mrs.* Durgi are hale and active people living near Portland, *Me.* *Mr.* Durgin is 102 years of age and his wife is 99.

The pleasant announcement has been made by Prof. Falb, of Vienna that the earth will collide with a comet on November 13, 1899.

On the body of a notorious brigand recently killed in Turkey were found £4,000 and a note book which showed that he had murdered 192 men.

So heavy is the mass of silver composing the Indian marriage present to the duke and duchess of York that it took four men to lift it into conveyances.

A great grandfather, grandfather, father and son, all working together digging a cellar, was a rather unusual family gathering in Eastport, *Me.*, one day last week.

A necktie made of the skin of a rattlesnake and with eight rattles left on was discovered in a paper box as it was passing through the mailing department of the New York postoffice, and detained for insufficient postage. It was addressed to a man in Germany.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

NOTICE.

The Treasurer of Huntingdon county or his deputy will attend at the time and places specified in the following list for the purpose of collecting State, County and Dog taxes for the year 1896:

Monday, July 27, Rockhill and part of Cromwell township at Rockhill from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Tuesday, July 28, Tell township at Richvale, forenoon; Nossville, afternoon until 5 P. M.
Wednesday, July 29, Dublin township, Neelyton, forenoon 7 to 8 o'clock; Decorum, forenoon, 10 to 12 o'clock; Shade Gap, afternoon, 2 to 5 o'clock.
Wednesday evening, July 29, and Thursday, July 30, until 4 P. M., Orbisonia and part of Cromwell township at Orbisonia.
Friday, July 31, Springfield township at Meadow Gap forenoon from 9 to 12 o'clock.
Friday, July, 31 Three Springs and part of Clay township at Three Springs, afternoon and evening.
Saturday, Aug. 1, Saltillo and part of Clay township at Saltillo from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 4, Hopewell township at Beaver Station, from 9 A. M. to 10.30 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 4, Lincoln township at Entriken from 1 . M. until 5 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 5, Penn township at Grafton from 9 A. M, until 10.30 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 5, Walker township at McConnellstown from 1 P. M. until 5 . M.
Thursday, Aug. 6, Coalmont borough at Coalmont from 10 A. M. to 11.30 A. M.; Dudley borough and part of Carbon township at Dudley from 1 . M. until 5 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 7, Robertsdale and part of Carbon township at Robertsdale from 8 A. M. until 11 A. M. Broad Top city and part of Carbon township at Broad Top City from 2 P. M. until 6 . M.
Saturday, Aug. 8, Tod township at D. A. Griffith's from 9 a. m. until 2 p. m.
Tuesday, Aug. 11, West township at Wilsontown, forenoon; Barre township at Saulsburg from 2 p. m. until 5 p. m.
Wednesday, Aug. 12, Jackson township at Greenwood Furnace from 7.30 a. m. until 9 a. m.; McAlevy's Fort from 10 a. m. until evening.
Thursday, Aug. 13, Miller township at Cornpropst's Mills from 9 a. m. until 11 a. m.; Oneida township at Donation from 2 p. m. until 3 p. m.
Friday, Aug. 14, Spruce Creek township and part of Morris township at Spruce Creek from 7 a. m. until 12 noon; Birmingham and part of Warriorsmark township at Birmingham afternoon until evening.
Monday, Aug. 17, part of Union township at Jas. C. Wright's from 2 p. m. until 5 p. m.
Tuesday, Aug. 18, Cassville and Cass township at Cassville.
Wednesday, Aug. 19, Brady township at Mill Creek from 12.30 p. m. until 6 p. m.
Thursday, Aug, 20, Marklesburg and part of Penn and Lincoln townships at Marklesburg station from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.
Friday, Aug. 21, part of Morris township at Waterstreet forenoon; Alexandria and Porter township at Alexandria, afternoon until 6 o'clock.
Saturday, Aug. 22, Juniata township at Treasurer's office.
Monday, Aug, 24, Smithfield township at Treasurer's office.
Tuesday, Aug, 25, Franklin township at Franklinville from 8 a. m. until 12 noon.
Tuesday evening, Aug. 25, and Wednesday, Aug. 26, Warriorsmark township at Warriorsmark.
Thursday, Aug. 27, Logan township at Petersburg.
Friday, Aug. 28, Mount Union and part of Shirley township at Mount Union from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.
Saturday, Aug. 29, Shirleysburg and part of Shirley township at Shirleysburg from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m.
Tuesday, Sept. 1, Mapleton and part of Union township at Mapleton from 9 a. m. until 7 p. m.
Wednesday, Sept. 2, Henderson township at Union Church from 9 a. m. until 11 a. m.
Thursday, Sept. 3, Huntingdon 1st ward at Treasurer's office.
Friday, Sept. 4, Huntingdon 2d ward at Treasurer's office.
Saturday, Sept. 5, Huntingdon 3d Ward at Treasurer's office.
Monday, Sept 7, Huntingdon 4th ward, at Treasurer's office.

All taxable persons who pay their taxes to the Treasurer on or before September 15, 1896, will be allowed a reduction of 5 per cent.

The taxes levied for the year 1896 are based on 10 mills tax for current expenses of county, and 4 mills tax for payment of county debt; total, 14 mills.

GEO. M. GREEN,
County Treasurer.

Huntingdon, Pa., June 22, 1896.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
☞Office on Main street.

DR. W. J. CAMPBELL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Diseases of women and children a specialty. I am prepared at all times for country practice.
☞Office on Main street, opposite depot.

JOHN C. GARRETT,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PENN'A.
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Special attention will be given to collections. 8-18-95.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
☞Call at office, or send for circulars.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
☞Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?
Good Chance,
Easy Payments.
The Rent Pays for the Property.
At $25.00 Cash, and $5.00 per month for 10 years, your choice of the three properties on Glendower way, or $20.00 down and $3.50 for property on Hill street. No interest charged. Title guaranteed. For further particulars call on or address
GEO. W. YOCUM,
Huntingdon, Pa.
I. N. SWOPE,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

OYSTERS!
OYSTERS!
If you want the BEST, either
TUB
or SHELL,
—CALL ON—
GEO. W. FISHER,
417 Penn Street,
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CHAS. W. HINEY. W. W. WITHINGTON
Hiney & Withington,
GENERAL INSURANCE
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
MOUNT UNION, PA.
Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance placed with reliable companies. The fire insurance companies represented by us are not connected with the existing combination of fire insurance companies for increasing the rates of insurance on all kinds of property, and we can therefore place fire insurance at lower figures, an item to be considered by the insured. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Office adjoining Nevell's having Parlors, near the Railroad Depot.

Reward Offered.
You can have your choice in a pair of our fine line of Dongola or Russet Oxfords as first premium, and a pair of fine Sandals as second premium for the best poetical production of six stanzas (4 lines each) in reference to our shoe store, 402 Penn street. The merits to be decided by three disinterested competent judges, and the poems thus selected will appear in print. All productions must be in by August 1, 12 M., and remain the property of the store. Be sure to sign your name and P. O.
Meanwhile you can see our display of Oxfords in our window, also our Men's $1.00 shoes that look and wear like a $1.25 shoe, and our $4.00 equal to the regular $5.00 shoe. We are content with a medium profit on the principle of "live and let live."
LYNN'S,
(Hazlett Block.) Huntingdon, Pa.

OUR BUSINESS DON'T NEED A TONIC
WE carry the finest and most varied stock of Merchandise in Mapleton, and believe in fair dealing between seller and buyer, which explains our success. If you need
Clothing and
Gents' Furnishing Goods
we have a new and complete line. If you want
Dry Goods,
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Wool Challies,
White Goods, Etc.,
we have them, and very cheap, too.
Our line of Hats is complete. Latest styles in
Men's Stiff Hats,
Soft Hats,
Straw Hats,
too, we have. Every one NEW —just came in.
SHOES, SHOES!
If you can't get the kind you want from us you can't get them in Mapleton.
Come and se.
JNO. G. GILLAM.
Mapleton Depot, - - - Penn'a.

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FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
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SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTER , MOULDING,
Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

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When it comes to selling SHOES OF ALL KINDS; our prices are the lowest in this vicinity, and we give you good value for a little money, so we think
IT WILL PAY YOU
to examine our stock whether you intend to buy or not at present.
Men's Shoes $1.00 and Upwards,
Ladies' Shoes $1.00 and Upwards.
We also handle a full line of
General Merchandise,
for which we will take PRODUCE in exchange. We give you one advantage, we take produce same as cash for our goods.
A call from you will be greatly appreciated by,
Yours Truly
S. B. MYERS,
Opp. Opera House Huntingdon, Pa.

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—DEALER IN—
Telephones, Telegraph Outfits, Burglar Alarms, Electric Door Bells, Speaking Tubes, Medical Batteries and all other Electrical Appliances, Typewriters, Mimeographs and Supplies, Camera outfits, Whitley Exercisers, Dumb-Bells and other Athletic Goods, Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes and a full line of Sundries.
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